**INSURANCE.**

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 278- BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 17 Nov. | Ranchi .. | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | 16,650 |
| 24 „ | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec | Rampura .. | | 16,601 |
| 8 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Malwa * .. | | 10,953 |
| 29 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 1929. | | | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 12 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 26 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 9 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 16 „ | Morea * .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 „ | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 „ | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 12,000 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon | 2nd Saloon |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back ..... | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 16th Nov. 2 p.m. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 6th Dec. 1:29 | Domala .. | 8,441 |
| 21st Mar. | Dumana * .. | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala * .. | 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, rates as follows:—

| | | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £112 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |
| | C | £56 | £98 |

## SHIPPING

### N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8600 | .... | @14Nov. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @28 „ |
| *Hakodate Maru | 5303 | 15 Nov. | 29 „ |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @12Dec. |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30 Nov. | 14 „ |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | .... | @26 „ |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 10936 | .... | 9 Jan. |
| Tominura Maru .. | 3821 | 22 Dec. | 30Dec. |

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 29 Nov | 16 Dec. |
| Kitano Maru .. | 7952 | 13 Dec. | 30 „ |
| Kamo Maru .. | 7955 | 27 „ | 13 Jan. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hong-kong. | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 27 Nov. | 4th Dec. |
| Siberia Maru .. | 11790 | 11 Dec. | 18 „ |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Horuby Road. Bombay,
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1928 Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| *30th Nov | Mirzapore .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 7th Dec. | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| *19 „ | Kidderpore .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 21st „ | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits. China & Japan. |
| 1929. 4th Jan. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 18th „ | Macedonia .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 1st Feby | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 15th „ | Malwa .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1928 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Nov | Bandra .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 15th „ | Ellora .. | Mombasa only |
| 16th „ | Varsova .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 17th „ | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 19th „ | Vita .. | Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 21st „ | Karagola .. | East and South Africa |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

Established THE 1895

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

*Head Office*:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

**Banking Business of every kind transacted.**

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. S. DATTA, Manager.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | Singapore |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shimonosaki |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Canton | Manila | San Francisco |
| Changchun | Marunouchi | Samarang |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hamburg | New York | Tientsin |
| Jankow | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

## SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Borneo Maru .. | 10th Nov. | 18th Nov. |
| Honolulu Maru.. | 23rd „ | 3rd Dec. |
| Sumatra Maru.. | 10th Dec. | 23rd „ |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 24th „ | 8th Jan. |
| Heijin Maru .. | 30th „ | 10th „ |
| Shinsei Maru .. | 30th „ | 13th „ |
| Indus Maru .. | 11th Jan. | 23rd „ |

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 959.

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Hari Bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs 1,30,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1885).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 82,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 600 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

**Insurance Company, Ltd.**

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

**FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR**

**Workmen's Compensation**

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

*Managing Agents*:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

### Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

**BONUSES DECLARED**

Rs. **75** on Whole Life Policies
Rs. **62-8** on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

**DISABILITY BENEFITS** Without extra Charge.

*For Full Particulars Apply to*:—

**AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.**

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

**The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.**

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claims paid over .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 500,000 |
| Insurance fund over .. .. .. .. .. | Rs. 400,000 |

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars apply to*:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

*AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.*

# Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and SECRETARIES, working spare hours. Remuneration liberal. Commission extra. Correspond INCUM-WAY, Delhi, enclosing -/2/6 A R1277

POST—CONTROLLER OF PALACES. Salary upto Rs. 15,00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretary to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar. A 31333

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games. Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar. A 31313

### MEDICAL

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured. Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 doses Rs. 3/- The DHANVANTRY PHARMACY, 28A, Elgin Road, Allahabad. M R1240

### LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2. R1278

### BOOKS.

UNITED KARNATAKA—Price 1-8-0 Every thing about Karnataka, its past, present and future. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, with maps and charts. It is a well-thought out case for Karnataka Unification also. Karnataka Shikshana Samiti, Dharwar. L 31354.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### TO MUSLIM CANDIDATES FOR SERVICE.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, 157, Chukla Street, Bombay, having undertaken to supply suitable Muslim candidates for Government services, qualified Muslims wishing to have their names sent up on the occurrence of vacancies are requested to apply to the Society at the above address. 31352

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

### NOTICE.

1. AN EXAMINATION will be held in March 1929, for the purpose of filling vacancies for probationers in the post of Engineering Supervisor in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
2. The written examination will be conducted at selected places in the different Telegraph Engineering Circles.
3. The examination will be confined:—
   (i) to persons who have served no more than seven years as telegraphists in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and
   (ii) to other candidates (including departmental candidates who are not telegraphists) who are between 17 and 24 years of age on the 1st January, 1929, and who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of an Indian University or the Senior Cambridge Examination.
4. Full particulars of the conditions of appointment together with application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.
5. Applications in the prescribed form must reach the undersigned on or before the 2nd January, 1929.

(Sd.) D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General
Bombay.
31322.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DARWHA PUSAD RAILWAY.

CONTRACTORS submitting tenders for the construction of the Darwha Pusad Railway are hereby informed that the tenders will be received in the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, January 7th, 1929, instead of 21st November, 1928, as previously advertised.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 10th November, 1928. 31346

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited 'Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1928.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1928, to MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1928 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, November, 1928. 31350

### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a University Post-Graduate Lecturer in Botany in the grade Rs. 200—25—500. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th of November, 1928.

H. C. BANERJI,
Secretary, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science.
31300

### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1210 of 1927.

Messrs. KESHURAM TEJMAL AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

AHILABAI, widow of Atmaram Chhapwalla and others .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or Ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Mori Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6051, Street No. 526, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 15881, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 20|61, and containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Kerus Kessor, on the West by a Gully and a house of Hiroobai, widow of Hari Bhiwa, on the North by the secondly described property and on the South by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or Ground situate, lying and being at Mahim Mori Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 15882 and New Survey No. 20|61, together with Cocoanut trees, plants and shrubs standing thereon, and bounded on the East and West by a Gully and vacant piece of land, on the North by the Sea Shore and on the South by the hereinbefore firstly described property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PATHARE AND LILADHAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1928.
(Sd.) E. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31344

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

WILL BE HELD at Kodibag near Karwar on 26th November, 1928, and the following days.

1,387 tons teak logs.
30 tons sissum logs.
144 tons matti logs.
3 tons nandi logs.
5 tons honne logs.
20 tons teak beams.
796 (number) teak poles.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Karwar,
15th October, 1928. 31233

### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1969 of 1927.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and the ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE and effects of DHAKOO KANARAM and (2) SHRINATH BEHARI BALMUKUND ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VITHAL GANESH JOSHI .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of June, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Kalyan on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the forenoon, (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2513 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and admeasuring 77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the public road, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2520 and on or towards the West by land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2514 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 307 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2519 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 2512.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2515 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 604 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the public road and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore secondly described, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 2517 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 2510.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 2516 of the map marked Sheet No. 16 and containing by admeasurement an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the public road and on or towards the South, East and West by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described.

All which said premises together form a single property bounded, on or towards the North and South by the public roads, or or towards the East by land bearing Survey Nos. 2517, 2519 and 2520 and on or towards the West by land bearing Survey Nos. 2510 and 2512.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1928.
(Sd.) E. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31261

### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF MR. C. L. BANERJI, B. A. P. C. S.

SUB-JUDGE II CLASS, LUDHIANA.
DISTRICT LUDHIANA.

Suit No. 316 of 1928.

Firm GANDA MUL GUJJAR MUL through Ganda Mul, Ludhiana (Punjab) .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUL STAR KASHMIRI by caste of Ludhiana now at Poona Campman Street No. 151 ..Defendant.

Suit for Rs. 1,141|2|6.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above defendant deliberately avoid the service of summonses, so notice, under Order 5, rule 20, is hereby issued against Abdul Star that if he does not appear in the said Court on 28th November, 1928, in person or through a Pleader, the proceedings will be taken exparte against.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 1st November, 1928.

C. L. BANERJI,
Sub-Judge II Class,
Ludhiana.
31353

### AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD AND MUSJID LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Abba Mahomed, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th June, 1924, from Tyab Abba Mahomed to Virji Peraj and others, Transfer of Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Virji Peraj, Suleman Abba Mahomed and another to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co. and Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Suleman Abba Mahomed to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the following days and time the undermentioned immoveable properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—Ripon Road Property on MONDAY, 19th November, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcels of land or ground partly of Government Foras Freehold tenure and partly of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135-524, New No. 1V|13645, Old Survey Nos. 268-270, New Survey Nos. 39A|3554 and 3554 and C. S. No. 1725 of Byculla Division together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 3877 (39A) and 3877 (31), and Street Nos. 64 B.B.B, and 64 D.D.

LOT No. 11.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 88 and 6|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New No. 7445, Old Survey No. 1537, New Survey No. 975 and C. S. No. 3419 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bearing C Ward No. 6395, Street Nos. 21-23 (Old) and 15 (New).

LOT No. III.—Masjid Lane Property on TUESDAY, 20th November, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old No. 134, New No. 7448, Old Survey No. 1536 and New Survey No. 974 and C. S. No. 3420 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6394, Street Nos. 15-17-19.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their Office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### AMUSEMENTS.


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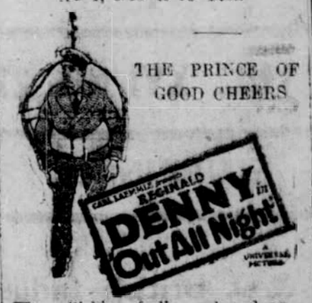
AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P.M.

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# REMARKABLE GROWTH OF CHINA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

## 127 MILLS WORKING IN FULL BLAST

## A MENACE TO INDIA & LANCASHIRE

"The Manchester Guardian" writes in one of its issue in the mail week:—

The Cotton Yarn Association has just issued a pamphlet of statistical information concerning cotton spinning in China which, with the earlier pamphlets on India and Japan, forms a survey of the industry in the Far East. The pamphlet contains an interesting summary of available information on the Chinsse industry, with special reference to labour conditions, and the introduction gives a brief review of China's position in international trade in cotton and cotton goods. It is pointed out that China is both a grower and a user of cotton, and that the spinning trade has unusual features in the foreign control of mills and in the "contract" method of employing labour. As the mills spin mainly course counts, 6's to 20's, the Chinese-grown cotton is suitable to their requirements, but a certain amount of both American and East Indian varieties has to be imported. The Cotton-growing Association, sponsored by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, is trying to extend cotton growing in Korea so that imported cotton will not be required. Of 127 mills in China four are under British control, 46 are under Japanese control, and 77 are under chinese control. More than half of the spindles and looms have been laid down since 1921, and following the same lines as India and Japan, looms are now increasing faster than spindles. The importation of all but the fine counts of foreign yarn has now practically ceased, and China is supplying the greratest proportion of her own needs of yarn. In spite of the civil wars, the total of imports of yarn and mill production shows little or no reduction. Moreover, China is now exporting yarn to India, and her competition in foreign markets is very difficult to meet. The wages rates paid to the Chinese mills—where labour is supplied by a contractor and not directly engaged by the mill-owners—are so low as to make comparisons with Western conditions quite useless, and, according to the report, there seems no immediate likelihood that this divergence will be appreciably reduced.

There is a tremendous potential market for piece goods in China, and it may be that Lancashire will be able to secure a good business when conditions become more settled, but the report points out that three-quarters of the cotton cloth used by the Chinese is hand-made, and that a very small rise in price in imported piece goods reduces their consumption in favour of the local products. "In all circumstances," the introduction says, "it will be necessary to set out to minimise those advantages which the Japanese possess in their own methods, and which they are obviously tending to bring into existence in the working of their spindles in China itself." It is apparent that the rapid growth of the industry in China has caused such a great disturbance in international trade in cotton goods in the Far East that both Lancashire and India will find it difficult to compensate themselves for the loss of business. Competition is likely to increase in intensity, and it appears that Japan is determined to strengthen her position. Thus, though the Indian tariff restricts imports of yarn from Japan, the Japanese mills in China, helped by cheap labour, are able to export yarn into India, and there can be no doubt that Japan has a great asset in her Chinese mills."

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny dated Calcutta, the 10th instant:—

Jutes:—The market opened on the 5th after the Poojah holidays during which some unofficial transactions specially in Jute section took place. On the eve of the closing of the market, the prices had gone down on account of the news that many Managing Agency firms were in favour of increasing the working hours from 54 to 60. The eagerly awaited meeting was held on the 6th instant and it was unanimously passed that "This meeting agrees to work 60 hours a week from July 1st, 1929, subject to confirmation by the Incheape Group and by the Birkmyre Bros. as early as possible." The news had no bad effect on the market as the new arrangement is not supposed to be detrimenal to the trade because the present low ruling prices of Hessian makes it impossible for Dundee and Continental mills to stand in competition with the Indian mills and the reduced recent stock convinces of the same. It is expected that the surplus stock would be consumed up to the end of June, 1929, and hence the decision arrived at by the mills to increase the working hours from July 1st, 1929, is considered to be a very wise one. There would be a sufficient margin for the Indian mills even at these low rates to dispose off their goods while it would be very difficult for Dundee and Continental mills to stand in competition with Indian mills at these low prices and as a consequence it is supposed that the increased production will find ready consumption.

The share market had been oscillating throughout the past weeks closing strong, due to bulls buying and heavy bears covering. Howrah and Clive on the news of the decision arrived at by the meeting advanced immediately closing at 57|8 and 44|8.

Dividends proposed:—Fort William 30, and Fort Gloster 30.

Cottons:—Except a solitary transaction in Bengal-Nagpur at Rs. 28-8 this section was practically neglected.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coals were done upto Rs. 4-2. Bokaro and Ramgur at Rs. 9. A small odd to lot of Burrakur Ordy. fetched Rs. 11 and their Pref. were done at par. Equitable changed hands at 18|4.

Tea Shares:—Owing to the satisfactory tea sales on a general buying support from outside, the prices were firm. Bishnauth were done at Rs. 34-12. There was some enquiry for Jutlibari at Rs. 21-6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F.P. and Conty. were quoted at about Rs. 1,490 and 370.

Government Securities:—There is nothing worth recording in this section. The 6 per cent. issues have been weak throughout and a marked decline is to be noted in 1930, 1931 and 1932 Bonds.

Miscellaneous:—The chief centre of attraction being Jute shares, business was restricted in this section throughout the week but at the close, a sudden fall was noticeable in Indian Iron and Steel shares due to a rumour of the bursting of the Company's one blast furnace and its remaining two months to be repaired. Even if this rumour turns out to be a fact we see no reason for any apprehension.

As far as we know the Company's estimated production of Pig Iron is considered to be 4 lakh tons for this year against 350 thousand tons last year. Even if one furnace does not work for two months due to repairs, the production would be less by 36 to 42 thousand tons at the most, and the profit for the last year as shown in the report was 55 lakhs nett on 350 thousand tons of Pig Iron.

Bengal Iron in sympathy with the Indian Iron dropped to 16|8, remaining unchanged at the close while Indian Iron recovered about 12 annas from their lowest closing at 17|8.

Latest information available shows that the blast furnace has not burst, but is to be relined.

## THE WEATHER

### LIGHT LOCAL RAIN IN PUNJAB

POONA, Nov. 12.

The western disturbance has caused light local rain in the Punjab and a few falls along the Frontier and the temperature is above normal from the Frontier to United Provinces. The northeast monsoon has been active in South Madras where nearly general rain has fallen. Elsewhere the weather remains dry except for a few falls in Mysore and Tenasserim.

The chief amounts of rain are.—Victoria Point and Multan half an inch each; Murree, Drosh, Kalat, Cuddapah, Bangalore and Salem a quarter; Calicut, Pambah and and Coonoor a half, Trivandrum, and Nellore three quarters; Trichinopoly one; Kodakainal one and a half; Negapetam two; Madras three and Cuddalore four.

Forecast. Decrease in Southeast Madras and extension into Kashmir.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at four hours twenty minutes to-day.—A. P.

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## SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

### ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE AT POONA

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has organised an All-Parties Conference at Poona on the 18th instant for supporting the Nehru Committee Report on the Indian Constitutions and the resolutions passed at the Lucknow All-Parties Conference. The Provincial Committee has, therefore, asked the District Congress Committees in the province, to approach all political organisations in the District with a request to take part in the proposed conference. The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, therefore, appeals to all the political bodies in the Suburban District, of all schools of thought, to send their representatives to take part is the deliberations of the conference. We are not aware how many political bodies exist in the District. The few ones which we know of have been approached individually. Hence this public appeal.

In the suburbs there reside persons, who are members of political bodies in Bombay. Such persons can attend the conference in their individual capacity. Separate invitations are being sent to such gentlemen, who are known to us. But there may be great many whom we may not know. We, therefore, make a public appeal to all such persons to attend the conference at Poona, in their individual capacity.

With regard to the deliberations at the conference, the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee passed at Delhi recently, has cleared up the view-point of the Congress; but at the same time, the situation arising therefrom will have to be considered by the other parties. This is also one of the reasons why all shades of political opinion should come together at Poona.

Further information, if required, should be obtained from the Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committees, Patkar Niwas, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, Bombay No. 20.

## SIMON JOINT CONFERENCE OPENS AT KARACHI

### HINDUS AND MUSLIMS OF SIND SEND CONTRADICTOR MEMORANDA

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The members of the Simon Joint Free Conference entered on their task here to-day, armed not only with a study of the documents relating to Sind, but also with a knowledge of its problems as gained in informal conversations over the dinner table at Government House last night. The Conference was held in the palatial new Court buildings, which are still to be declared open formally. Considerable interest centres round the evidence to be taken in Sind, as a great deal of communal and political controversy has, of late, centred round the question of the separation of Sind. The visit by the members of the Conference to Sukkur Barrage and the evidence of Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer of the Lloyd Barrage Works, should enable them to get possession of facts concerning the financial issues bearing on the subject of Sind being constituted into a separate Province.

CONTRADICTORY MEMORANDA.

The memoranda submitted by the Sind Mahomedan Association and the Sind Hindu Association are diametrically opposed to each other. Indeed, though on a smaller scale, the communal differences between these two Associations reflect the intensity of the differences between the Muslim and Hindu deputations who appeared before the Conference at Lahore.

The first body to be called in to give evidence to-day was the Sind Mahomedan Association, and the Conference, as reconstituted, included the Bombay Committee.—A. P.

### DIWALI IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 12

The Indian Social Club celebrated the Diwali day with a banquet at Hotel Cecil yesterday evening. It was attended by many Indians including the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Maharanee of Coochbehar, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, and the members of Indian States Peopes' Delegation. Sir M. Bhownaggri presided. The Maharaja of Burdwan proposed the Diwali toast and wished Indian a happy and prosperous New Year.—Reuter.

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## Prospective Supply and Demand

## SUPPLY MORE THAN AMPLE

**Mr. Alston H. Garside, Director, Garside Cotton Service, in the following article states that the total supply of American Cotton being more than ample would result in a depression of prices.**

With practically complete data on last season's consumption and carry-over now in hand, and with the Government's second monthly crop estimate just received, it becomes possible to make a fairly dependable analysis of the prospective supply and demand for cotton during the coming season, as a basis for forejudging the price level. To be sure, any such analysis and judgment are subject to modification, since experience has shown that the September first crop estimate may be wide of the mark, but with this year's crop practically stopped by the weevil over about two-thirds of the belt but on the other hand a good amount of fruit safe on the plants, it would appear that the divergence between the September first estimate and the final yield should be relatively moderate this year.

The major facts of supply are these: The world began this season, on August first, with a carry-over totalling 5,082,000 bales. This compared with 7,758,000 last year, 5,501,000 two years ago, and an average of 4,725,000 during the past six years. If the ginnings this year should be 14,439,000 bales as forecasted by the Government, the production, inclusive of about 200,000 bales of city crop and sundry supply, would be about 14,639,000 which would compare with 12,826,000 last year, 18,046,000 which would compare with 12,826,000 last year, 18,046,000 two years ago, and an average of 13,563,000 in the past six years. Such production added to the carry-over would make a total supply this season of about 19,721,000 bales against 20,584,000 last season, 23,547,000 two seasons ago, and an average of 18,288,000 in the past six seasons.

As to the demand side of the equation, the principal facts of the current situation and the records of the past few years are as follows: The world is now in the midst of a pronounced depression in the cotton spinning industry. Furthermore consumption has been reduced in recent weeks by the usual seasonal influences which in most years cause curtailment of mill activity in the summer time. Without allowing for seasonal influences, the world has probably used American cotton in recent weeks at an annual rate of only about 13,000,000 bales. Allowing for the seasonal restriction of spinning in the summer, however, the consumption in recent weeks has probably been on an annual basis of about 14,000,000 bales. This is far below the average rate at which the American staple has gone into use in the past few years, although it may be noted that it is higher than the average consumption over a longer period. Last season, the world used 15,502,000 bales and two years ago 15,789,000, but on an average during the past six years only 13,663,000. Within the past two seasons there have been periods of several consecutive months when the world was using the American staple at a rate of 17,000,000 to 17,500,000 bales per year.

It is obvious from the foregoing that the total supply for the current season, including carry-over and new production, as computed from the Government's latest crop report, is more than ample if the world is to use American cotton at only the average rate recorded in the past six years. The carry-over at the beginning of this season was above the sixyear average, and the indicated new production is also above the six-year average. If the world should use during the coming season only the average amount spun per year in the past six seasons, it would finish this season with approximately one million more bales than it started the season with, making the carry-over next summer something over six million bales against the average of only about four and three-quarter millions in the past six years. Such a development would necessarily result in a depression of prices to such a low level that production would be checked and world consumption would be stimulated, and thus the balance would be restored.

Such a method of judging prospective demand and consumption, however, loses sight of a number of important facts. In the first place, cotton is now selling on a materially lower level than the average of the past six years; at the time that this is written, middling upland spots at New Orleans are worth about 19.00 cents against an average of 22.48 in the past six years. This relative lowness of the price would tend to expand consumption. Secondly, in the first two or three of the past six years, European consumption was restricted by the post-war disorganization of business and finance, but in the more recent years Europe has greatly increased its requirements as currencies have been stabilized, credit has been re-established, and trade and industry have been reorganized on the post-war basis; the Continent has increased its consumption from 3,251,000 bales in 1923-1924 to 5,252,000 this past season, but even its big consumption this last season is no larger than that in the best years before the World War. Finally there is the pronounced upward trend of world consumption of American cotton, which is to be seen clearly in the records for an extended period of years, notwithstanding the declines in consumption in years of high prices following short crops; this country has consumed about 6,500,000 bales on an average in the past few years against only a little better than 5,,000,000 as the best average before the World War while foreign countries after having had their consumption cut in half in the midst of the World War, and held down to two-thirds of the pre-war rate for several years after the war, are now practically back to the pre-war rate of spinning, in the aggregate.

Accompanying this article is a table showing the principal items of the supply and distribution of Amtrican cotton in each of the past six seasons, the averages for these seasons, and the supply items for the current season on the basis of the Government's latest crop estimate. Included in the table are the high low and average prices of middling upand spot cotton at New Orleans each season, and also the index of all commodity prices in the United States on the basis 1922-1927 equals 100. It will be seen that there is a fairly well-defined relation of price to supply and to consumption, i.e., the larger the supply or the consumption, the smaller the price. In 1924-1925, the supply was 16,691,000 bales and the average price at New Orleans was 24.21 cents; this past year the supply was 20,584,000 and the average price was 19.99 cents. In 1922-1923, the world paid an average of 25.94 cents but it used only 12,449,000 bales, whereas this past season it used 15,502,000 bales but it paid an average of only 19.99 cents.

However, it is clear that past relationships should not be applied too arbitrarily in judging how much the world will consume at a given price level. In 1925-1926 the world used only 14,010,000 bales at an average price of 19.71 cents but this past season it used 15,502,000 at an average of 19.99 cents. The large consumption this past season doubtless included considerable cotton bought at a lower level the previous season, but it seems obvious, as is to be expected, that over a period of years the world will use an increasing amount of cotton at a given price level, as the productive capacity of the country and the consumptive capacity of the world expand.

WORLD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN COTTON EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS.
(In Thousands of Bales).

| Supply | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | Six-year Average | 1928-29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carry-over Aug. 1 ... | 5,680 | 3,318 | 2,711 | 3,380 | 5,501 | 7,758 | 4,725 | 5,082 |
| Production* ... | 10,087 | 10,310 | 13,980 | 16,131 | 18,046 | 12,826 | 13,563 | 14,639 |
| Total supply ... | 15,767 | 13,628 | 16,691 | 19,511 | 23,547 | 20,584 | 18,288 | 19,721 |
| Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption ... | 12,449 | 10,917 | 13,311 | 14,010 | 15,789 | 15,502 | 13,663 | ..... |
| Carry-over, July 31 ... | 3,318 | 2,711 | 3,380 | 5,501 | 7,758 | 5,082 | 4,625 | ..... |
| Total distribution ... | 15,767 | 13,628 | 16,691 | 19,511 | 23,547 | 20,584 | 18,288 | ..... |
| Mid. Up. Spots at New Orleans: | | | | | | | | |
| High in season ... | 31.25 | 36.00 | 28.88 | 24.23 | 18.74 | 23.50 | 27.10 | ..... |
| Low in season ... | 20.00 | 22.75 | 20.95 | 18.00 | 11.68 | 16.41 | 18.29 | ..... |
| Average in season ... | 25.94 | 30.33 | 24.21 | 19.71 | 14.74 | 19.99 | 22.48 | ..... |
| All-commodity price index ... | 99.5 | 98.8 | 98.3 | 105.1 | 99.9 | 96.1 | 99.5 | 99.2† |

*Ginning Aug. 1 to July 31, plus city crop, etc. †July, 1928, average.

Since the above article appeared in "Commerce and Finance," the U. S. Bureau have issued their crop estimate of 14,133,000 bales of lint cotton on the 8th instant.

Sydney.—In the match between the New South Wales and the M. C. C., New South Wales made in their first innings 349 in reply to the visitors' total of 734 for seven wickets and declared. Kelleway scored 93 not out, Bradman 87 and Kippax 64. New South Wales followed-wickets.—Reuter.

The strike in the Akola Cotton Mill which was going on for the last month and a half has been brought to a happy termination by the intervention of Mr. Banerjee Deputy Commissioner, Akola.

Armistice Day in Sachin State was celebrated by a parade of State Forces in front of the War Memorial at Dumas.

London.—The death of Sir Edward Thesiger is announced.—Reuter's Special.


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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## ENGAGEMENTS

### TO-DAY.

Hindu New Year: Samvat 1985.

Public meeting to celebrate 10th anniversary of Egyptian Declaration of Independence, 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnoh Memorial Hall, Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding.

## EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

### TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Independence of India League and Bombay Youth League, a Public Meeting will be held in the Jinnah People's Memorial Hall Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate the anniversary of the "Egyptian Independence", to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and Messrs. Horniman, Talpade, S. A Wali, Meherally and Balubhai Desai will be among the speakers.

## "POPPY DAY" FUND.

The following donations have been promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,962; C. N. M., Rs. 75; The Hon. Sir Charles Fawcett. Rs. 50; Sassoon Hospital, Rs. 15; Mr. A. O. Brown, Rs. 50; Mrs. G. D. Moore, Rs. 20; H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, Rs. 150. Total. Rs. 6,322.

## DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Dr. George S Arundale will deliver a public lecture on "Wanted—Greatness" to-morrow (Wednesday). at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Theosophical Society. French Bridge, Choupatty.

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 P.M.

Youth League Social Welfare Committee's Divali Celebrations amongst Municipal seavangers, Walpakhady , in Shivaji Theatre, 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Kt. presiding.

Dr. Arundale's lecture on "Wanted Greatness" Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Hall, French Bridge. 6-30 p.m.

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Results of B.Com. and 2nd LL.B. examinations, 2 p.m.

Unveiling of Wittett memorial tablet by the Governor, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Sir Pherozsha Mehta Jayanti, public meeting at Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 P. M.(S.T.) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to preside.

P. & O. steamer "Ranpura" with mails of 1st inst. due to arrive at 6 a.m.

### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Catholics' meeting, Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m., Dr. Viegas presiding.

## DIWALI SPORTS FOR MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS.

The reservoir grounds at Mazagaon gave an animated scene yesterday afternoon by the appearance of a large crowd of seavengers residing in the Municipal Chawls, at Walpakhady who had gathered there at 4 p.m. to witness the sports of their children organized for them by the Social Welfare Committee of the Bombay Youth League. About 90 children participated in the sports which included items of interest to old as well as young residents of the place. A surprising event of the afternoon was the presence of a large number of women seavengers, who contributed to the success of the tournament by allowing their young girls to take part in the tournament. In all there were 15 events on the Card, which included 7 for the girls. 7 for boys and 1 for kiddies under six years of age. Much enthusiasm amongst the competitors was visible when the Eating Race kiddies were busy, and the same could be said of the girls who competed in the Potatos and Breaking the Chatti Races. There was a keen competition amongst the boys when they ran their Flat Race. Much laughter and humour was caused on account of many falls amongst the competitors in the Blind Race run by the boys.

It took as much as two and half hours to finish the whole tournaments and the Committee's best thanks are due to the authorities of the Reservoir grounds for affording proper facilities to run the tournaments. The prizes to the winning competitors will be distributed at the hands of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, to-day when he presides over to-day's programme of the Dramatics in the Shivaji Theatre at 6 p.m. The dramatic programme includes three selected songs, one skit by girls, two dramatic pieces namely, "Swadeshseva" and "Baghbagat" pertaining to untouchability.

## MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A Conversational Meeting open to the members of the Muslim Students' Union, will be held on Saturday, (the 17th inst.) 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Union Hall, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty. Those who desire to attend it are requested to register their names with the Hon. General Secretary and remit a sum of rupee one. A musical programme will be offered by the Saraswati Sangit Shala.

## BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.

The third annual prize distribution ceremony and social gathering of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute and the Open Air and Athletic Sports organized by the Institute will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m on the 11th idem and left there at 8 p.m the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. or Friday, the 16th instant.

The C. P. R. s.s. "Empress of France" arrives here from U. K. at 5 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant and lands about 250 passengers at the Ballard Pier.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" is expected to arrive here from London at daybreak on Wednesday the 14th instant, and lands passengers at the Ballard Pier.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 11 a.m. on the 10th instant.

## NOTICE.

To-day being Hindu New Year's Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of "The Chronicle" on Wednesday.

## "KALAPI"

The first number of "Kalaji" which is called the Diwali number is out. It is a quarterly magazine issued by the Bhati Seva Samaj, and contains over two dozen articles on various subjects including those of Sjts. K. M. Jhaveri, J. H. Trivedi, M. D. Ved, G. C. Raichura and Shree Vrajnath V. Maharaj. Its annual subscription is Rs. 2 for India and Rs. 3 for abroad, and can be had from the office at Kanta Terrace, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

## "MOJ-MAJAH"

The above weekly of Bombay has issued a dramatic number, in celebration of the Hindu New Year, all articles exclusively devoted to the stage, and music with illustrations of actors and proprietors of theatrical companies past and present, which show the defects of the Indian stage and suggestions are made to remedy them. It is edited by Mr. J. K. Trivedi, and is priced at annas six, and can be had at its office at Khatav Building, Girgaon.

# Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

### JANUARY. NEW YORK.

| | Nov. 12. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.32 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 19.45 |
| Difference | plus .13 |

(Final quotation not received.)

Broach expectations Rs. 345/8/.

### LIVERPOOL

| | Nov. 12. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.01 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.06 |
| Difference | Plus .05 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.12 |
| Difference | plus .04 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS (OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

| | London, Nov. 12. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 12 0 |
| | Unchanged. |
| Silver Forward | 26 12 0 |
| | Unchanged. |

Tone of Market:—Steady.

### BOMBAY PRICES:

| | London, Nov. 12 |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 60 7 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 60 10 0 |

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The local cotton market is closed for business. It will open at Rs. 353 for Broach A./M. delivery at 8 p.m. to-day on better Liverpool opening cables.

## MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION IN URDU.

### MRS. SHAFI TYEBJI'S SPEECH AT WOMEN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The following is the full text of the speech made by Mrs. Shafi Tyebji, J.P., at the first day's session of the Municipal Urdu Women Teachers' Conference held on Saturday, at the Aga Khan Hall, Sandhurst Road:—

Ladies! It is a matter of pleasure that we have once more got an opportunity of attending this annual educational function. All credit is due to Mr. Mohamed Ismail Farooqui, B.A., J.P. late Secretary of the Schools Committee, who initiated this movement and organised sittings of separate conferences for the Urdu, Gujarati and Marathi Municipal Primary Teachers. Some people consider this conference as useless and think that they do no good to the community. "An opening ceremony with a flourish of trumpets, a good deal of talking, and a ceremonious dissolution" is all that a conference means. This may be true to a certain extent. But our Holy Prophet has inculcated on us the advantages of counsel. With so great an authority in favour of counsel I don't think these conferences can at all be useless. Of course, if after deliberation we agree and pass resolution and fail to give effect to them, we have only to thank ourselves for our indifference. No harm can possibly result from deliberation, which is the prime object of holding conferences.

Sister! We have met have in conference. Many valuable suggestions will be made to us on this occasion. It will be a pity, if we will forget the suggestions the moment we leave this hall, instead of giving them a place in our heads and hearts and pondering over them at leisure with a view to be benefited by them and to try to benefit others.

### A MATTER OF GRATIFICATION.

Ladies! It is a matter of gratification that in the City of Bombay which is a part of Maharashtra and where the Municipality has provided 52 Schools for the Maratha girls it has provided no less than 32 Urdu Schools for Muslim girls also. But it can only be a matter of gratification for as if the Urdu Girls' Schools were also as good as the Marathi Girls' School. The fact is that under the present circumstances this is an impossibility. We have in these 32 Urdu Girls' Schools as many as 119 lady teachers. And how many of them are trained? Only 16. On the other hand average 66 and 83 per cent trained lady teachers out of a total of 310 in the 52 Marathi Girls' Schools. On a calculation we find that while in the Marathi and Gujarati Girls' Schools there are on an average 66 and 83 per cent trained lady teachers respectively, the Urdu Girls' Schools can boast of an average of only 13 per cent. How very unfortunate! This is not due to any fault of the Schools' Committee. In Bombay we can get gold and silver and diamonds and precious gems of all kinds, but what we can not get for love or money is that drug in the market, the Urdu Trained Lady Teacher. The Gujarati Girls' Schools are so inundated with trained mistresses that it has been decided not to have any more of them for the present. On the other hand there is such a scarcity of the Urdu trained mistresses that I don't think that this state of scarcity can ever be changed into one of plenty even for 10 or 20 years to come. What a pity!

### DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

After surmounting innumerable difficulties the Schools' Committee started a training College for Urdu Lady Teachers, and the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, part, donated a sum of Rs. 20,000/- out of the Trust of his deceased brother the late Mr. Rehmatulla Currimbhoy, for the purpose of giving stipends to the Lady teachers attending the College. But granting that this College will produce ten trained mistresses every year we will have in the next ten years as many as nothing trained mistresses. But this is nothing taking into consideration the great rise that is bound to take place in the number of mistresses in the Urdu Girls' Schools with the extension of compulsion to "B" and "E" Wards, and the fact that after sometime some of the existing trained mistresses will have to retire on pension. In my opinion the Government should consider this question seriously and should come to the assistance of the Bombay Municipality by deputing Muslim lady stipendiaries from the District to the Urdu Female Training College in Bombay. Another way to increase the number of trained mistresses in our Urdu Girls' Schools is to induce as many of the existing untrained mistresses to go in for training at the college as possible.

Ladies! Much improvement in the Urdu Girls' Schools can be effected by our personal endeavours. We have no reason to blame the Schools Committee. Where is the Committee to get Urdu trained lady teachers from, when they are a drug in the Market. In the Punjab, P. P. and Hyderabad Deccan where there are some, there is such a great demand for them, that a job in Bombay so far away from their native place however lucrative, has no attraction for them. All these difficulties are due to the necessity of a knowledge of the Urdu language for these trained mistresses, otherwise there is no dimculty at all with regard to subjects like drill. drawing, needle work, etc. which are taught very satisfactorily by Maratha trained lady teachers.

### BANE OF PURDAH.

It is a pity that the restriction of purdah does not permit respectable Muslim ladies to take up teaching as a profession although they know that other communities look upon teaching as the best and noblest profession for their women folk. This is all the cause of the trouble. Just imagine when the Schools Committee thought of engaging special Quoran Teachers for the Urdu Girls' Schools, not a single lady teacher could be found fit for the job. The Schools Committee had perforce to engage the services of elderly male Quarice (Koran reciters). Instruction in Koran reciting in the Urdu Girls' Schools has undergone a complete change for the better since these Quarics were engaged.

There is absolutely no doubt with regard to the fact that the Schools Committee is doing its level best for the improvement and progress of the Urdu Girls' Schools. The fact is we deserve sympathy. Would that the Urdu Girls' Schools had enjoyed a position, which would have made them an object of envy for others rather than of pity! I don't think is possible for some years to come. There is no help. We must try to carry on with what materials we have got and for the future we should not wait for some of the lady teachers should come forward and do something for the improvement of her school. The Committee has now introduced the teaching of handicraft in the Urdu Girls' Schools also. Uptil now needle work, embroidary and drawing were taught in these Schools but henceforth the Girls are also to be taught how to make paper flowers, cane baske's, picture frames and fret works in some of the Girls' Schools as an experimental measure.

There are female peons employed in all the Girls' Schools for fetching girls. A lady Doctor also attends for the medical examination of the pupils. There is also a lady dentist to look after their teeth. As far as possible sanitary premises have been rented for the Schools and all possible care is taken for cleanliness all round. There is no doubt that a great change for the better has taken place in the sanitation of the School premises and the cleanliness of the pupils. But instruction in the Urdu language and other subjects is still defective and an improvement of these is only possible through competent mistresses.

### A GLEAM OF LIGHT.

Ladies! A gleam of light however appears in this gloom giving us hope of a better atmosphere for these Girls' Schools resulting in their improvement. Mrs. Fatima Begum, the daughter of the veteran journalist. Moulvi Mahboob Alam, the Editor, "Paisa Akhbar" has been appointed Assistant Lady Superintendent of the Urdu Girls' Schools. We have every hope, from her educational attainments and experience, that a change for the better will soon be effected in the Urdu Girls' Schools and we will be in a position to render a good account of our work as compared with the Schools of other communities.

The introduction of compulsory primary education is another hopeful sign. Thank God. Government have sanctioned the extension of compulsion to the Muslim Girls also and soon compulsion will be extended to the whole of the City when it will be legally impossible for any Muslim to deprive his daughters of the benefit of education. This welcome compulsion will soon be in force legally and Muslim mothers should lose no time in being ready to send their little daughters to the Primary Schools.

### GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT.

Soon there will be another welcome reform in the Girls' Schools and that is the introduction of the girl guide movement. Parents should induce their daughters to join the movement. This will, besides greatly improving the health of the girls build up their character and they will always feel a longing to do good to others.

## MALABAR CHRISTIANS' REUNION

### A PLEASANT FUNCTION

Taking advantage of the Diwali recess, the members of the Malabar Christian Association held a social gathering on Sunday, at the premises of the Robert Money School. The presence of Dr. John Matthai, a distinguished representative of the community and now member of the Tariff Board, proved a great draw, resulting in a record attendence.

Mr. Pothan Joseph who presided, as Chairman of the Association, spoke in eulogistic terms of the principal guest who replied in suitable terms. As it was a family gathering there were many pleasant and homely diversions, the most interesting being a fictitious appeal by the president, in episcopal terms, enjoining his diocese to live godly, righteous and sober lives.

The meeting broke up late, after renewal of many friendships and religious devotions.

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1928.

In this hard world of ours, the load of the strenuous life we have to bear is lightened by tales that enthrall, tales that reach us, thanks to modern newspaper publicity, the talking film, and the radio. Did a Prince smile in the wilds of Africa; a few days more, and in every Cinema Theatre in the world that smile can be broadcasted. Did a Jan Mahomed garland the Seven Seers from the West at Poona; an obliging news ageney will advertise the poojah ceremony in all parts of the British Empire.

* * *

"This is an age of publicity"—as the cinema star said to her Press agent, having absolutely forbidden him to mention the fact that she was taking a rest cure at a certain fashionable plage. The Press agent published the fact of the prohibition and Madame obtained what she eagerly desired. Crowds awaited her on the plage when she emerged clad in a bathing suit, guaranteed to be worn 'not' for bathing purposes.

* * *

Sir John Simon must have felt that the Bombay Irrigation Department was like that cinema star. He remarked on seeing the Sukkur Barrage "I thought that the Irrigation Department did not believe in publicity and propaganda. I must now revise my opinion". He was quite right in revising it.

* * *

Look at the Bhatgar Dam, misnamed the Lloyd Dam. When that was ceremoniously opened, the Irrigation Department managed to receive a lot of publicity through certain favoured sections of the Press. No, it does not hide its light under a bushel.

* * *

But I am glad the Sukkur bullocks are obtaining publicity. Listen to the panegyric of the "Times of India's" special correspondent—on bullocks and the Simon Seven's Sukkur visit.

* * *

The observations of Sir John Simon were provoked, we are told, "by the sight of two blind-folded bullocks engaged in turning an antiquated wheel". He found the contrast "a striking spectacle".

* * *

What was the contrast? It was provided "by the bullocks engaged in drawing off water in mud chatties side by side with the efforts of the Irrigation Engineers to conquer the mighty river itself."

* * *

The picture is not quite completely drawn. Please take it all in. There are the bullocks, blind-folded and busy; there are the Simon Seven or Six—if one is on leave busy with the shooting part of the inquiry—and there are the giant cranes. And when the Commissioners look at the bullocks, they remember how the Indian mind is fond of animal imagery, how Lala Harikishenlal told them that dyarchy worked four-footed in the Punjab.

* * *

And, by the way, it was not only at Lahore that the Commission met "blind-folded bullocks". They must have been quite accustomed to the sight by this time.

* * *

Let me wish all my readers a very happy Diwali to-day. In the Feast of Lamps they can afford to omit their daily dose of "Under The Clock." To-morrow there will not be any.

* * *

But they must not omit to observe that there is a Menace To The Indian Butter Industry. So a Press headline informs me.

* * *

Do they know why? The supply is becoming restricted; such a lot is being used by the Simon-Worshippers.

* * *

Parson (severely) "What? Lost another five shillings on betting? Have you no thought for the morrow?"

The Incorrigible:—"Yes, Parson. 'Second-To None', 9 to 1".

## FORGING B F BHARUCHA'S SIGNATURE & GETTING MONEY!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Parsi has been forging this writer's signature, and is obtaining money from some kindly souls. Last year, he approached Sir Phiroze Sethna with a forged letter. Sir Phiroze suspected the man, and informed this writer about the forgery. The writer warned the man; and as he pleaded poverty owing to unemployment, he was excused. Last August, Mr. Merwanji Cama wrote and said that he had twice helped the man, who had taken this writer's notes to him! These were again forged letters; and so he was warned for rthe last time. Four days ago, a very well connected business man sent me a letter, which also bore my forged signature. This gentleman reported, that during the last sixteen months, a stout Parsi was bringing him my letters; he was helping him! The writer immediately suspected, that it was that very man. When he called again with a forged letter for help, the writer was sent for; and who could be there but the said same hefty, thefty, tuby Parrsi. He was atonce taken to Gomes and Lawrie; and a flashlight photo was taoken. This writer never gives letters of recommendation of this sort to any one; and the public are requested, that should they ever receive such letters under this writer's signature they may be posted to him for verification.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a tear-off Calendar for Samvat 1985 and a glass paper weight from Messrs. Jayantilal & Sons, Jewellers, Bombay.

## HINDU NEW YEAR

### MAY IT PROVE PROSPEROUS TO POOR INDIA

(From A Correspondent.)

With the advent of the Hindu New Year, commercially observed as an auspicious occasion by the trading and commercial world of India, let us pray that a prosperous and happy New Era opens for all trades in India.

Let Indian trades thrive, and the Capitalists and the Labourites will have no reason to launch in any self-destructive campaign any more. Both will then try to understand each other.

One of the foremost industries in India is the textile industry. To make it a complete success, it is of vital importance that our inmost desire should always be "Country first and any-ism (be it communalism, communism, or Capitalism) afterwards."

If the textile industry fails—(may God forbid)—India is doomed! Even a cobbler in the street would then starve, and none of us will be safe from calamity, chaos, and disaster. If trade thrives, be he a Capitalist or a Labourite, every one of us must thrive, or at least have one square meal a day, and, most important of all—the peace of mind!

Let us pray once again, therefore, that all noble activities for the emancipation of this down-trodden country be on the line and in the diection of the cause of the country alone, leading to no class-wars, but peace and plenty everywhere in India. Amen!

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Old Pauline Association Dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday, the 12th instant.

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*The Bombay Chronicle.*

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1928.

# CONGRESS COMMITTEES' DUTY.

Dr. Ansari, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Varadaraja u Naidu, all staunch Congressmen, have from different places made almost simultaneous appeals to the country to give their wholehearted support to the Nehru Report and to work for it strenuously instead of wrangling about the supposed inadequacy of Dominion Status. These simultaneous appeals of three tried Nationalists, whose patriotism is beyond dispute, are a sign of the nation's anxiety not to throw away lightly the unprecedented measure of national unity achieved by the All-Parties' Conference. Dr. Ansari rightly observes: "Differences on minor points in the face of a major issue are always unfortunate, but when the point over which the differences have arisen is at best only remotely relevant, if not in fact non-existent, and the issue on hand a compelling one, such differences appear to me twice as unfortunate. I hold that our immediate problem is not one of deciding on higher or lower forms of freedom so much as working together for freedom itself." As regards the alternative forms of freedom, Mr. Rajagopalachari pointedly asks: "If it is possible to get Independence just in the immediate future, would it be very difficult for the people to have it after they get Dominion Status?" Dr. Naidu is more explicit on the point. He says that while complete national independence is India's birthright, "under the present Indian and international military situation and in the interests of India's future the British connection is a necessary evil." We nation and not British connection. That domination is an unmitigated evil to end which almost any compromise between Indian parties is permissible. And those who, while talking big about the immediate severance of British connection deride and obstruct their countrymen who are first concerned with ending British domination, only help to give a fresh lease to that domination. British domination being ended, it will then have to be decided whether even British connection would be an evil. If it is found to be an evil, does not Dominion Status involve the right to secede?

Those who would first end British domination or, in other words, accept, if only for the present, Dominion Status will do best to let irreconcilables alone, to band themselves together in All-Parties' organisations and work steadfastly to achieve their goal. Responsible Congressmen should indeed take the lead in this work and both in Congress and the All-Parties' organisations strive their utmost to achieve Dominion Status, reserving of course the right to go further if need be. Rightly interpreted the A.I.C.C. resolution enjoins this duty upon Congressmen and Congress organisations. As Dr. Ansari says: "The resolutions of the All-Parties' Conference and the A. I. C. C. have made the position clear. If I correctly understand their implications, they mean that all parties should march together as far as possible and then part company, if necessary, *but not till then.*" (Italics ours).

As regards Pandit Motilal Nehru's his Presidentship of the Congress would be incompatible with his leadership of the All-Parties' Conference in which he is only concentrating on the unanimous maximum demand for Dominion Status and nothing less, retaining full freedom for work in the Congress for its maximum demand." But since Pandit Motilal Nehru has, though needlessly, asked for public confidence in his view of the position which coincides with that of Dr. Ansari, the latter hopes that every Congress Committee will give that confidence willingly and immediately. We would go further and say that it is the duty of every Congress Committee, provincial, district or taluka, not only to express full confidence in Panditji but also to pass a resolution giving in clear unequivocal terms its whole-hearted support to the All-Parties' Constitution as the next immediate step towards the Congress goal of Independence.

## GROSSLY UNFAIR AND UNJUST.

The treatment meted out to the representative of the Free Press by the Chairman of the Simon Commission on the charge against that Agency that it rendered a great public service by issuing for publication "what purports to be a comprehensive summary of the confidential memoranda which have been entrusted to the members of the Conference" is as unfair as it is harsh and unjust. The pass of the representative of this Agency was withheld for the day, and it is not yet known what action Sir John Simon proposes to take to mark the displeasure of the bureaucracy over the frustration of its hopes that its secret stabbing in the back of the Indian demand for genuine self-government should have remained a closely concealed affair. The Managing Editor of the Free Press was visited with this unjust treatment even without being called upon to rebut the charges made against his Agency. He says that "it is not in conformity with facts that the Free Press has violated the convention respected by other Agencies or correspondents." It is a recognised convention of the Press that it is fully entitled to disclose news which is of public importance and in regard to which no undertaking has been given by the reporting Agency that it would not be so disclosed. No complaint can be entertained by the Commission against the Free Press, so long as its reporting of its proceedings and comments on them are fair. May we inquire what convention of Sir John Simon has set up in conducting his inquiry? Is it a full, fair, impartial affair, as its champions and warshippers claim it to be, or is it a one-sided business in which vested interests have unlimited latitude in whispering privately into the Commissioners' ears, things they dare not wish the public to know about, a selfish conspiracy of silence in which they expect Sir John Simon to stand by them? Meanwhile does Sir John Simon realise that by his high-handed and arbitary action he has deprived those newspapers, which use the Free Press service, of any reports of the Commission's proceedings?

## WHERE DOES INDIA COME IN?

Sir Samuel Hoare announced at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Friday night that the international difficulties connected with the right to fly over foreign territories which had stood in the way of a weekly London-Karachi air service were now removed. It is intended to start the service early next month. England and her "Dependency" thus come closer together for the purposes of communication and for a firmer military hold of England over this country by the very appreciable period of eight days. British Imperialism has cause to rejoice over this, and its delight will have all the greater reason to express itself in jubilant satisfaction, because India will be forced to pay for this latest advance in securing quick transit of passengers, merchandise—and munitions. Indians will not have the least objection to the development of aviation, military as well as civil, if they can be certain that this new means of quick transit spells for them a new and wide field of employment. Had India a truly national government of her own, she would have trained the children of the soil, as Afghanistan and Persia are now doing, to equip themselves for the new opening. But what is the present position? Step-motherly treatment is meted out to the claims of Indian youth for being trained in large numbers by a Government Department over which an Indian presides. In the aerodromes established so far in India, Indians are relegated to the menial duties of cleaners, strap-menders or dish-washers. Unless the popular representatives in the Central Legislature who will be asked to foot the increased bill on air services insist on better openings for their own countrymen, and succeed in their object, we shall

# HIGH COST OF LITIGATION

## CAUSES AND REMEDIES

(BY PERSEVERANCE.)

We find that once again a weak attempt is being made by our friend "Another Grand Master" to justify his view-point of the case. This good gentleman has taken some trouble in explaining his position to the effect that "although he is ordinarily capable of casting independent light he is content for the sake of convenience or necessity, on occasion, to sail under the shadow of a "Grand Master." Thus the mist by which he has chosen to surround himself by this grandiloquent title is cleared and one who is familiar with the personalities at the Bar can easily recognise him without much effort.

Taking the "unprejudiced advice" which our friend the "Another Grand Master" is offering to the public (and that too without being encouraged by the usual three guinea docket) in its proper analytical order, we shall proceed to deal with his case.

**RULES AND PRACTICE.**

With reference to the Rule or Practice of the Bar, the "Another Grand Master" talks about his "researches" and assets that it is not compulsory under the Rules of the Bar to brief two Counsel, but that it is compulsory to do so under Practice of the Bar, which according to him has "grown up" owing to "the conditions under which litigation is carried on" (whatever that means). We are sorry we must differ from him there. There is a definite Rule there. Apart from that however' do we not know that attempts have been made repeatedly to abolish this Rule or Practice (whichever way it is described) which compels a litigant to brief two Counsel in over Rs. 5,000|- suits, which have failed? It is, therefore, misleading to state that there is no such Rule, but that it is only a tradition and therefore the public need not worry, or that, for that state of affairs the Bar is not responsible. Again, the High Court Taxing Rules also allow cost of the fee of two Counsel in every Long Cause above Rs. 5,000|-. The "Another Grand Master" cannot fail to remember the commotion caused at the time when the late Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod altered the old Rule under which two Counsel were allowed in taxation even in Long Causes under Rs. 5,000|- The "Another Grand Master" ought also to know that if any member of the Bar dares to accept a "single brief" in Long Causes over Rs. 5,000|-, he would be called to account and censured. Under the circumstances it is idle to say that it is not compulsory to brief two Counsel in Long Causes over Rs. 5,000|-. The litigating public looks at what it is actually called upon to pay in actual practice and cannot be content with a mere technicality which amounts to nothing more than a juggle ry in words.

The other argument that there is no Rule which compels a junior member of the Bar to insist on being marked not less than two guineas of the fee marked on the leader's brief is equally wrong. This point has been very recently confirmed when some doubts were raised on that head.

**THE ENGLISH RULE.**

It will perhaps come as a surprise to the litigating public that in England in the High Court there neither under the Rules of the Bar, nor under the Rules of Taxation, two Counsel are compulsory. There, so far as Taxation is concerned, the Taxing Master has the power to decide in each individual case whether the matter is of sufficient complication to make necessary the assistance of two Counsel. We do not understand therefore that peculiar "conditions under which the litigation is carried on" in this unfortunate City, according to our friend, that make this heavy burden necessary in all Long Causes.

**BRAINS AND EXPERIENCE.**

The next argument advanced is that the Laws of "Demand and Supply" in "Brain and Experience" are responsible for the conditions as to high fees at the Bar. Those who possess the monopoly of these according to the "Another Grand Master" get the fruit of their merit. Thus, according to him, our City Bar lacks both these, and his case is that the demand for brains and experience being greater than the supply, the market price has gone high. Let us now examine this specious argument. It is common knowledge to every man in the street that the best of our youngmen are rightly or wrongly attracted towards the profession of Law, with the result that we have hundreds of our best men qualified for the Bar. It is equally well-known that out of all these hundreds who have gone through a very severe and strenuous training, both theoritical and practical, very few get their opportunity to display their merit and to effectively offer their services to the litigating public. In spite of this we are told that brains and experience are lacking at the Bar. I trust that "Another Grand Master" does not imagine that monopoly in brains are centred with himself or with the "Grand Master's" of the Bar under whose shadow he, according to his own admission, "occasionally, when convenient or necessary" sails. The explanation for this extraordinary phenomenon is to be found in the fact that the Rules and Practice of the Bar over here are so circumscribed, not to say "cleverly devised," by those who are fortunate in having acquired the front place through one accident or the other, that the new comer does not get the semblance of a chance. The consequence is that the country's best talent is rusting away at the Bar Library, occasionally finding an outlet into public life, where many brilliant cases of so-called "failures at the Bar" are to-day men of great eminence The result of this artificially created monopoly in the hands of a limited number of men, in no way superior to the rest of the intellectuals of this country, is that the litigating public is squeezed and prices have reached a monopoly rate even in

(Continued on page 8.)

# *Notes of the Day.*

**Come To Us, Children.**

The British Premier has suddenly discovered that the policy of his country towards China has all along been friendly. He also maintains that "the Chinese have appreciated our friendliness." He congratulates the Chinese Nationalist Government on having definitely rejected the counsels of the third international. The fact is that Chinese Nationalism knows the value and the urgent political importance of refusing to be led by the nose by any foreign Power. She has suffered from a spate of foreign "advice" which meant to her the most vexatious and arrogant interference in her internal affairs and the imposition upon her of the humiliation of the unequal treaties. Self-reliant Chinese Nationalism, conscious now of its power to stabilise its phenomenal victory, is determined to put its own house in order in its own way. If the Chinese turned to Britain, Mr. Baldwin says, "for advice and for a system of Government they could not find Britain unresponsive." The offer will be courteously and diplomatically considered, we presume, at Nanking, but China's case is that of a burnt child who dreads the fire.

**Ominous Partnership.**

Mr. Baldwin's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet contained the significant announcement that "extension of co operation between France and Britain had developed so remarkably that it had now to be considered as the keystone of the arch of European politics." We have seen how this ominous partnership which exhibits itself at international gatherings at Geneva as a solid bulwark against the aspirations of Eastern nations and of the Powers of the Little Entente in Europe for securing "a little place in the sun", tried to torpedo the good work of the Kellogg Pact by hastening to arrive at a secret naval understanding between the two Powers whom Mr. Baldwin would like to acclaim as the custodians of world peace. The keystone of the arch which the Baldwin and Poincare Governments are anxious to preserve intact is the keystone of a policy of ruthless imperialistic expansion whose apostles talk peace but work steadily and secretly for the solidification of the military principle, in order to preserve "the integrity and welfare" of regions whom the right of the sword has secured for them. The regard to stating arrangements and the exploded, the better for every nation on the world.

**Antediluvians in Conference.**

A number of orthodox Hindus with big titles and bigger notions of their own importance met in Benares last week and passed a series of ridiculous resolutions. They were not satisfied with opposing the excessively cautious Sarda Bill against child marriages but roundly declared that no resolution affecting even the social customs of the Hindus should be allowed to be moved in the Councils and none be finally decided upon except with the previous approval of "Sanatanist leaders, Dharmacharya Shastries, Mahadhipaties and Sanatana Dharma Sabhas." Not yet satisfied, they claimed a special franchise for Sanskrit Shastries at the Council elections. We need not take these resolutions seriously as many responsible leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha itself have left the Shastries, Acharyas, etc. to be stewed in their own juice. We thank the Shastries, however, for wisely dropping their resolution in favour of the Simon Commission. In their own interests they will do well to note that the world has changed a bit in the last few centuries.

**Menace of Vanaspati Ghee.**

Addressing a general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walchand Hirachand made a comprehensive speech reviewing the precarious condition of many of our industries and Government's studied neglect of them. He has done well in particular to warn the public and Government alike that the increasing imports of what are known as Vanaspati Ghee and other solidified oils are a menace to the butter and ghee business in India, which can no longer be neglected. This business is not only an important rural industry but is one that concerns the health of the people. Milk products are an indispensable addition to the common vegetable diet of large sections of the people. Vegetable oils are no substitutes for the milk products as they are lacking in essential vitamins. We, therefore whole-heartedly agree with Mr. Walchand's suggestion that it is necessary to investigate methods of increasing the supply of butter and ghee in the country and also the number of good milch cattle.

**No Compromise.**

Attempts are being made by an orthodox clique in the Corporation to rescind as early as rules permit the resolution that no caste distinctions should be observed in the Municipal Schools, especially with regard to seating arrangements and the of the clique will be entirely frustrated by the Corporation. It is possible that the orthodox sentiment may be exploited at the ensuing elections. Voters who have any regard for social justice should prepare themselves for the contingency. If it should be necessary, the question of caste must be fought out as an election issue in an uncompromising manner. We understand that Mr. Pothan Joseph will shortly move in the Corporation that by way of good example to the Municipal Schools the psesent practice of having two sets of cups and saucers to suit caste scruples in the Municipal Councillor's Tea Room be discontinued. We have no doubt the members of the Corporation will not refrain from setting the good example.

**Education of Anglo-Indians.**

Col. Gidney's suggestion, made before the Hartog Committee, that the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be a central, reserved and non votable subject or at least a provincial reserved subject, is an utterly reactionary proposal. It is also inconsistent with the advice he gave to Anglo-Indians to cease to look upon themselves as a superior class of beings. He will do well to realise as soon as possible that the days of privilege are fast going and will soon be gone altogether, either for Anglo-Indians or Europeans, in education or in other spheres. Col. Gidney makes it a grievance that recently there had been a decrease in the Government grants under the head of European education. But he chooses to forget that even now European education receives disproportionately large grants at the expense of other communities whose educational wants are far more urgent.

**Need For Executive Vigilance.**

The Coroner's inquest in regard to the fatal accident to the little daughter of Mr. Mark Noronha, a Judge of the Small Causes Court, revealed the distressing fact that a human life was lost not because of any negligence on its own part but because of the defective footbrake of the municipal motor lorry which the driver was unable to operate in order to avoid the accident. This calamitous incident should be a warning to the executive of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to see that the strictest vigilance is observed in keeping up their means of transport in excellent working order. They are entitled to expect co-operation from the public in observing the motto "stop, look, and listen" in negotiating a thoroughfare, but co-operation from them is not allowing defective means of transport on the streets

# SIMON TEAM AT WORK IN KARACHI

## Boycotters Drown The Strains of "Welcome" Music

## SIR JOHN'S SELF-DECEPTION

## Imagines Bhutto's Voice is Loud Enough to Shout Down Demonstrators

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

It was a pleasant evening which Sir John Simon and his colleagues of Statutory Commission and the Central Committee had to-day when they were the guests of Khan Bahadur Bhuto, the Chairman and the members of the Central Muslim Association of Sind. There was fairly large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The function was held at Islam Gymkhana which had been decorated for the occasion. A counter-boycott demonstration was organised and over a hundred volunteers with black flags and inscriptions, "Simon Go Back" had gathered in front of the Gymkhana grounds and arranged themselves in an orderly file and greeted the visitors to the function with cries of "Simon Go Back". These demonstrators took up the cry whenever band inside the pavilion played.

After the guests had been treated to refreshment Khan Bahadur Bhuto welcomed Sir John Simon and his colleagues in a few felicitous words and expressed the confidence of Sind barring those who differed from the co-operation policy in the Commissioners. He was confident Sind's claim for separation and dignity of a separate province would receive due consideration.

SIR JOHN'S SELF-DECEPTION.

In acknowledging the welcome Sir John Simon said on behalf of the Commissioners and members of the Central Committee. "I thank you warmly for the words of welcome. You would have noticed that when the Khan Bahadur Bhuto was speaking his words of welcome even the voice of the boycotters was hushed."

Continuing Sir John said "Long before I made acquaintance with India and the Indian people I had learnt from friends of the traditional hospitality of the Indians but the warmth and width of hospitality which we have received in this country has exceeded by all account what we had heard.

"WE ARE YOUR FRIEND"

Sir John then explained the reason why the Commissioners did not come directly to Karachi from Poona. It was to enable Sindh to be single-minded in its effort to bid farewell to their popular Governor.

"I wish to repeat what I had said on another occasion that we are here friends to do very willingly what we can to assist this great land. We have seen sufficiently of Sind. We have been glad to see signs of progress and also growing energies of your people. We saw the Sukkur Barrage, that wonderful monument of organised effort, in Sindh. We wish you well. We are here as sincere friends and with co-operation of you all very willing to do all we can by listening with attention to what is said to us. Our essential mission is to see justice done between man and man and race and race. Continuing Sir John Simon said he foresaw a great future for Karachi, as the gateway of the land up the Indus and the Punjab.—Free Press.

### SIMON CONFERENCE EXAMINES MUSLIM DEPUTATION

SUMMARY OF MAIN DEMANDS

The Simon Conference examined this morning a deputation led by Khan Bahadur Khuro on behalf of the Sind Muhammadan Association and summarising their main demands the deputation urged separation of Sindh, grant of provincial autonomy and continuance and extension of the principle of separate electorates. In defence of the muslim demand for separate electorate under an autonomous Sindh Khan Bahadur Khuro explained that the Muslim voting strength was only equal to that of the Hindus although in population they preponderated. It was pointed out that although Muslims constituted two and a half millions of population out of three and a quarter millions non Muslim voters were 6.7000 while the Muslim voters were only 59.000 Sind muslim demands were echoes of the Muslin demands at Poona and Lahore in other respects.— Free Press.

### WHITE ELEMENT NESESSARY IN POLICE

SIND SUPDT.'S EVIDENCE BEFORE SIMON

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Mr. Turner, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, examined by the Simon Conference said that Sind was for administrative purposes treated as a distinct administration. He held that with the transfers of Law and Order the efficiency of the Police would suffer. He, therefore opposed it in the present circumstances of the country.

He told Sir John Simon that from the point of view of the Police there would be no advantage in constituting Sind a separate province while there might be some disadvantages. He told Lord Burnham that he considered the European element in the Police necessary and that a proportion of fifty per cent would do.—A. P.

# Peep Into Purdah Evidence in Punjab.

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Some interesting particulars are available of the camera evidence tendered by the European and Indian members of the Punjab Government on Thursday and Friday before the Simon Conference. Hon. Mr. Stow was the only European member and he did not, it is said, take any large part in the discussions that ensued between the members of Government and the members of Conference. He expressed his adherence with the views expressed in the memorandum in the name of Governor Hailey and Governor Montmorency. Sir Fazli Hussein and Malik Ferozekhan Noon who had submitted a Joint Note divided the main points on which they differed from official members between themselves. Sri Fazli Hussein expounded the views of Malik Sahib and himself in regard to constituting himself as the exponent of the views of Sir Fazli Hussein and himself on the question on the electorate and representation of the Muslim community in the legislature, the services, local bodies, etc. Questions were put to Sir Fazli Hussein by Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Raja Narendranath, and Sir Harisingh Gour. It was pressed on the attention of Sir Fazli Hussein that as long as the claimed separate electorates for Muslims in spite of their majority in the province in the population their predominant position in the voting strength and equal predominance in the peasant proprietor class which constitutes the province of Punjab, he was bound to provide safeguards for the minority communities and that with that purpose in view some at least of the safeguards proposed by official members were necessary to ensure that strong national central Government will interpose when either financial probity or stability or security of the province or interests of the minority community were jeopardised Sir Fazli Hussein it is said stoutly maintained that there was no communal division in the Punjab Council and that the predominant party in the Punjab Council, namely, the rural party was a political party based on the community of economic interests, and that separate electorates were in no sense any bar to evolution of the political party system which is common to parliamentary system in the West. Look at the Assembly Sir Fazli Hussein is said to have declared, and tell me whether the party system has developed in the Assembly on political lines or not. And is not the Assembly composed of members elected under separate electorates in provinces. Sir Fazli Hussein simply ridiculed the apprehensions entertained, or in any way expressed, about what would happen to the minority community in case the fullest provincial autonomy of the kind claimed by Sir Fazli Hussein was given.

FEAR OF "MUSLIM RAJ."

"It will lead to Muslim Raj. It will lead to the domination of other communities by one community." This was the argument of Hindu Members of the Punjab Committee and of Sir Harisingh Gour. But Sir Fazli Hussein was simply adamant. He was asked as to whether, if not he [illegible]

### PRINCES AND PEOPLE

SHORT-LIVED RAPPROCHEMENT

NEGOTIATIONS STILL PROCEEDING

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, General Secretary, All-India States Peoples' Conference, wires to the Associated Press from Ranpur as follows:—

Information has been received by the "Saurashtra" from England that as a result of active propaganda by the States Peoples Delegation the attempts to bring together the princes and the delegation have at last been successful.

A conference between the two took place last week when Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, among others, attended the conference on behalf of the Princes and Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Prof. Abhayankar and Mr. Popatlal Chudgar attended on behalf of the people.

As a condition precedent to any co-operation with the Princes, Mr. Ramchandra Rao demanded that all Princes should first guarantee freedom of speech and press the Association and should also guarantee all other elementary rights of citizenship. The Princes replied in the affirmative demanding in return that the States Peoples Delegation should cease all propaganda against the Princes in England and India till the final decisions of the All Parties Conference had been reached.

Differences having arisen with regard to the preparation of the Princes case in which the peoples delegation demanded equal share of voice the Conference dispersed without any result. The negotiations are still proceeding.—A. P.

### DR. BESANT RETURNS TO THE ATTACK

A. I. C. C. DECISION AND MINORITY'S RIGHT

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Dr. Besant writing in "New India" asks:—"Why does Mr. Satyamurti say that Congress members must not carry on any campaign against independence? Does he allow no right of free speech to the minority to oppose the majority?"

She adds, "Granted that Congress organisations may have no right to carry on a campaign against independence but members may certainly do so although they ought not to deny that Congressmen who agree with the resolution have the right to advocate it and claim that the Congress endorses their advocacy but you have no right to forbid me to carry on any opposition".—A. P.

### DR. ANSARI'S VISIT TO MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

It is understood Dr. Ansari will arrive here next week for a few days stay. He will be accompanied by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad. Their primary object in visiting Madras is to collect funds for the National Muslim University at Delhi.—A. P.

# MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

## Maharaja of Mahmudabad to Preside at Calcutta Session

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

A meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council was held this evening at Gangaprasad Varma Memorial Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah, permanent President of the League.

In view of the importance of the meeting members from all parts of India had collected and the attendance was no less than 50 which is considered to be almost a record one for a Council meeting. Among the distinguished persons present were the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Iamam, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Hasrat Mohani and Maulana Shaukat Ali, Nawab Ismail Khan, Bashir Ahmad Khan and Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD TO PRESIDE.

After the disposal of a few formal items on the agenda the question of venue of the next annual session of th League, the dates and the election of the President was taken up. It was decided to hold the annual session at Calcutta on the 26th, 27th and 28th December and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad was elected president by 44 votes cast in his favour against 17 votes in favour of Maulana Mohammad Ali.

The Council also passed the following resolution:—"The Council of the All-India Muslim League thank the Nehru Committee for their efforts to meet the demands of Mussalmans formulated in the resolutions of the All-India [illegible] 1927 and commends the Nehru Report for the consideration of the next session of the League to be held at Calcutta this December".—A. P.

MR. JINNAH'S INTERVIEW

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

After the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League Mr. Jinnah made the following statement to the Free Press:—"The general impression I formed of the Council sitting was that the Council was not prepared to commit itself to the Nehru report and they have referred this question to the next session of the League which meets at Calcutta in December 1928. The general feeling was that it required certain alterations and amendments. Ultimately it was felt that as the full session of the League was so close it would be better to deal with the report more completely and finally in the League session.

"I found there was great harmony prevailing in the proceedings of the Council and it was realised on all hands, whatever shade of opinion a particular section might hold, that it was most desirable that the should be unity among the Muslims [illegible]

### POINCARE'S "GREAT" FEAT

FRENCH CABINET FORMED

RADICALS' CALL "TO BREAK CLERICAL OFFENSIVE"

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—M. Poincare's great feat in forming a strong Cabinet is based on the Centre extending well to the Left and Right.

After the refusal of the Radicals to co-operate, he included three new members of the Republican-Socialist party (who are part of the Left) to which M. Briand and M. Painleve belong. He has thus placed the Radicals in a difficult position and the Right wing Radicals may be expected to vote with the Government generally conceivably leading to a split among the Radicals.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Paris.—To-day is the fifth day of the crisis and M. Poincare is still attempting to form a Cabinet. He practically succeeded last evening in organising a Cabinet of "Republican Concord" which is euphemism for the "National Union", including four Radicals in it, but the Radical Party forbade its members to participate. M. Poincare is endeavouring to substitute for them Senators of the left groups.

GOVERNMENT BEING DEFINITELY FORMED.

(LATER.)

Government is being definitely formed to-night. M. Cheron taking the portfolio of Finance from M. Poincare, M. Tardieu replacing M. Sarrant and M. Marrand taking the place of M. Herriot as Minister of Public Instruction.—Reuter.

### RADICAL SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN CABINET

M. BRIAND REMAINS FOREIGN MINISTER

PARIS, Nov. 11.

The Havas Agency message states that M. Poincare has formed the New Cabinet. Radical Socialists have refused to participate in it. M. Briand remains Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

M. Poincare's new Cabinet is approved of newspapers of Right and Centre and attacked by the Leftist journals.

"Le Journal" (Republican) quotes M. Poincare as hoping that the new Cabinet will represent armistice between all parties. "Echo de Paris" (Conservative) declares that M. Poincare is assured of a majority in the Parliament which "Le Matin" estimates to be 350 out of 600. "Era Nouvelle" (Radical) call on the parties of the Left to unite "to break the clerical offensive". "Homme Libre" (Radical) expresses an opinion that the Radicals emerged all the greater from the struggle.

The members of the new Cabinet are all experienced administrators the only new comer to politics being M. Martin (Posts and Telegraphs) who was returned at last election. He has great reputation as a scientist and economist.—

# SIR J. SIMON PLAYS THE LITTLE CZAR

## Free Press Refused Permission to Report Prooceedings

## "CRIME" OF LIFTING THE PURDAH

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Over the signature of Mr. S. F. Stewart, the following notice was affixed in the Press-room of the Simon Conference at Karachi this morning:—

"Attention of the Conference has been called to the repeated action of the Indian Press agencies in issuing for publication what purports to be a comprehensive summary of the confidential memoranda which have been entrusted to the members of the Conference in strict confidence. In the interests of other Press agencies and newspapers which endeavour to respect the convention under which the Conference is working, it is necessary for the Conference to mark its sense of disservice done by such conduct to its inquiry. The pass hitherto granted to the offending agency for admission to the Conference room is, therefore, suspended."

CHAIRMAN REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

The reference to the Press agency in the above notice is to the Free Press of India. The Managing Editor of the Free Press who is also the accredited representative of the Free Press with the Statutory Commission whose attention was drawn to the notice a quarter of an hour before the Conference and to whom notice was not communicated and from whom no explanation has been called forth, saw Mr. Stewart and suggested that it would be a more reasonable course that the Chairman of the Conference should hear what the representative or the news agency in question had to say and then to take any action which the Chairman might deem fit. The representative also stated to Mr. Stewart briefly what the news agency in question had to say. Mr. Stewart saw the Chairman and brought a reply that while the Chairman was prepared to see the Press representative after the day's conference was over, he was not prepared to suspend the withdrawal of the pass for that day. In the circumstances the Free Press of India has no option but not to report the proceedings of the Conference even though it involves considerable hardship to the papers exclusively relying on it for reports of the Conference. The Free Press desires to make it clear that in its opinion neither its organisation nor its representative have done anything which merits the action taken by the Chairman. It has committed no breach of any convention which was imposed on it or any of the Press correspondents admitted to the Conference room, and it is not also in conformity with facts that the Free Press has violated the convention respected by other agencies or correspondents.

SIR JOHN PLAYS AUTOCRAT

PUTS BAN ON FREE PRESS WITHOUT CONSULTING COLLEAGUES

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The Free Press of India reliably understands that the suspension of the card of admission to the representative of the Free Press of India to the Simon Conference Room was directed by the chairman of the Conference, without any reference to the members of the Conference, as a body.

The Chairman, it is understood exercised the powers reserved by himself for exercising at his discretion.

It is further learnt that the memorandum of the Punjab Government, a reference to the outlines of which had resulted in the suspension of the admission of the Free Press of India to the Conference Room is not marked as confidential, either by the Punjab Government or the Conference Secretariat and that in the circumstances it is within the field of practicabilities that the memorandum or its contents was made available to persons of standing in the public life of the Province of Punjab, outside the circle of members of the Conference by persons entitled to know the contents and not debarred from making within discreet limits, the use of their knowledge to enable their political and commercial colleagues to be prepared either to support or rebut the Punjab proposals according to their inclination.

INDIAN WING TOUCHED.

The Free Press of India also understands that there is a feeling of resentment on the part of some if not all of the Indian members of the Conference to the suggestion conveyed to them at the instance of the Chairman that the disclosures of the Press render it difficult for the Chairman to place the confidence in his colleagues excluding, of course, the members of the Statutory Commission itself from the purview of this remark.

It is pointed out that the assumption underlying this remark that some Indian members of the Conference must be responsible for the disclosure is ill-founded and not fair when it was known freely that the memorandum of the Bombay and the Punjab Governments were public property in the leading political circles in both provinces.

At Poona, in one of the special functions organised in honour of the Statutory Commission by one of the groups that tendered the evidence before the Conference, the recommendations of the Bombay Government were freely discussed.

At Lahore the Muslim Sikh and Hindu determined the lines of oral evidence before the Conference were considerably assisted in determining their plan of action by what they knew of the proposals of the Punjab Government. More than one deputationist confessed to this.

If these memoranda were not marked confidential then it is easier to visualize how even the public men in the position of authority might have felt no scruples in holding consultations with their colleagues belonging to same political or communal school of thought.

In the circumstances it is inexplicable to the Indian members of the Conferences why any disparaging conclusions should be drawn about them.—Free Press.

SIMON AGRESS TO RECEIVE SADANAND

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Sir John Simon has agreed to receive Mr. S. Sadanand, Managing Editor, Free Press of India at 10-15 to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

### PUNJAB BRANCH OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

EXTENDS SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

At an emergency meeting of the Council of the Punjab branch of the All-India Muslim League held at Dr. Mohammad Alam's residence, Shaikh Abdul Qadir presiding, resolutions were passed, inviting the attention of the President and the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League to the fact that those gentlemen who were members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League by virtue of their election to such membership by the disaffiliated Punjab Muslim League and who had set up in opposition an "All-India Muslim League" of their own, 'ipso facto' ceased to be members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League and had, therefore no right to vote at any meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

Adopting the main principles of the Nehru Report, as passed by the All-Parties' Conference, and supporting the [illegible] Muslim representatives at Lucknow; and condemning the action of Police officials "for assaulting" non-violent processionists on the 30th ultimo, and congratulating the people of Lahore on the successful boycott of the Simon Commission, and on remaining non-violent in the face of the gravest provocation.—A.P.

### CANADIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA

1·4 MILLION BUSHELS SHIPPED FOR CALCUTTA

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Montreal.—The steamer "Larchbank" is loading quarter of a million bushels of wheat at Vancouver for Calcutta. This if the first time on record that Canadian wheat has been shipped to India. Another similar shipment will be made in a few weeks' time.—Reuter's Special.

### ANOTHER VIOLENT EXPLOSION ON BALLS BRIDGE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Simultaneously with the attacks on the statues in Dublin, cabled earlier, a violent explosion occurred in Ballsbridge, a suburb of Dublin, in an attempt to wreck the fountain commemorating the visit of [illegible]

# FROM A BUREAUCRAT TO A DEMOCRAT

## Mr. R. F. O. Bridgeman's Activities.

## LONDON CONFERENCE OF LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

(From A Special Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.

Last Friday a highly successful meeting of the League Against Imperialism was held at the Limehouse Town Hall. This historical political gathering place is not only noteworthy for the ancient fulminations of Mr. Lloyd George, but as the constituency of Mr. Attlee, M.P., a member of the Simon Commission. It is not often that Limehouse enjoys the visits of such a body of Indian and pro-Indian orators. The Secretary of the League, Mr. R. Bridgeman, C.M.G., was on the platform, and the speakers were Mr. James Maxton, M.P., the President; Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Tarini P. Sinha, and Maulana Mohammed Ali. Among the audience were Dr. Pardhy and some 30 Indian members of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress; and Mr. W. Gillies, (from the "International Department of the Labour Party"). Mr. Gillies will be remembered as one of the appointed Commission on the "Colonial" Question at the Zurich Congress. Putting aside the doctrinaire work of that Commission, which divided the subject peoples, like Caesar's Gaul, into three categories, it is to be hoped that Mr. Gillies carried back to his Labour Party colleagues the clear and even arrogant message of the Indians who commented at Limehouse on the work of the said Party.

A Reuter reporter was noticeable in the auditorium, where also appeared Mr. R. Bishop, the ubiquitous Asiatic propagandist, the Free Press representative (Mr. Ernest Hunter, acting for Mr. Fenner Brockway) and other familiar frequenters of such meetings.

PUSHING THE LEAGUE FORWARD.

Mr. R. F. Bridgeman, the capable Secretary, is pushing the League forward with commendable energy and skill. The chair was taken by Mr. Elsbury of the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union, who said the object of the meeting was to request the Labour members of the Simon Commission to clear out of it. The resolutions submitted asserted the belief of the London workers in the right of India to complete independence, and called on the Labour Commissioners to resign.

I am very hopeful as to the future of the League in Britain, because the British workers readily perceive that their own position is directly affected by the standards of living prevailing in the Colonial countries, and that they will not themselves be free while the Colonial peoples are held in bondage. Mr. Maxton's definition of the League against Imperialism is as follows and I have not seen a better one:—"The League in providing a common ground internationally on which the subject races of the world can meet on an equal footing with representative men and women from the capitalist and imperialist countries, is doing a bit of work which is not covered by the existing internationals." It is unfortunate that the British Labour Party should have adopted an attitude of hostility towards the League, but Colonial opinion will in due course lead them to an altered state of mind, even if their own people do not.

The attitude towards the Colonial Problem as disclosed in the Report submitted to Brussels Congress of the 2nd International seems to be a very thinly disguised Imperialism.

It will be the function of the League against Imperialism in this country to disabuse the minds of the British workers as to the true meaning of Imperialism, so that they may join hands with the Colonial workers for the freedom of the world.

SKETCH OF MR. BRIDGEMAN'S CAREER.

I add a short biographical sketch of the remarkable Secretary of this remarkable League:—

Mr. Reginald Francis Orlando Bridgeman, C.M.G., M.V.O., was born in London on October 14th, 1884. He is the eldest Bridgeman, formerly M.P. for Bolton, and grandson of the 3rd Earl of Bradford. Educated at Harrow on the modern side he reached the Upper Sixth Form. He left school at 16 and studied languages in France and Germany.

In 1903 Mr. Bridgeman was appointed Honorary Attache to the British Embassy in Madrid, and in 1904 he passed a competitive examination and was appointed a Clerk in the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office. Having subsequently passed an examination in public law he was transferred to the Diplomatic Service and appointed 3rd Secretary at the British Embassy at Paris.

Mr. Bridgeman was Secretary of the British Delegation to the First International Conference on Aerial Navigation held in Paris in 1912, and he was Joint British Delegate with the Astronomer Royal to the "Conference de l'Heure" held at the Paris Observatory in 1912. In that year he was appointed Private Secretary to the Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, afterwards Viscount Bertie of Thame. In 1914 Mr. Bridgeman was appointed a Member of the Victorian Order.

He was at Paris during the Agadir crisis in 1911 and witnessed in Paris the events leading up to the outbreak of the World-War in 1914. In 1915 he was transferred to the British Legation at Athens and in 1917 was awarded the C.M.G. During his stay in Greece the revolution broke out, which resulted in the establishment of the Provisional Government at Salonica under M. Venizelos and the ultimate dethronement and banishment of King Constantine.

In 1918 Mr. Bridgeman was transferred to the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office and later to the Embassy in Paris once more, where he was appointed Private Secretary to the Earl of Derby (who was the British Ambassador to France during the Paris Peace Congress). He spent nine years in France and thus had the opportunity of becoming closely acquainted with the French people.

DIRECT CONTACT WITH SOCIALISM.

In 1919, on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Austria after the war, Mr. Bridgeman was appointed First Secretary of the British Legation at Vienna. This was his first direct contact with Socialism in action. The distressed condition of Central Europe after the war, the advantages to the people of the democratic system of Government in Vienna and the general predominance of the working-class in the city which had been the imperial capital of the Habsburgs, deeply impressed his mind and opened his eyes to the practicability of Socialism and its importance as the basis of peace. The use of the Imperial Palace and Gardens of Schoenbrunn to house the homeless and starving children of Vienna and the appropriation of the mansions of the aristocracy for public purposes suggested to Mr. Bridgeman some ideas as to the solution of the housing problem.

In 1920 Mr. Bridgeman was promoted to be a Counsellor of Embassy and appointed to the British Legation at Teheran. On his way to Persia, certain provinces of which were at that time still occupied by British armies, he visited India, Muscat, Bahrein, Koweit, and Iraq and witnessed the effects of the subjugation of coloured races by Europeans and of the systematic cultivation of race prejudice by the governing race.

Just at the time of Mr. Bridgeman's arrival in Teheran the 'coup d'etat' was carried out under Reza Khan, who subsequently over-threw the Qajar dynasty and became Shah of Persia. Mr. Bridgeman was in charge of the British Legation in 1921. Recalled from Persia by Lord Curzon in 1922, he visited India again on his way home, and the illiteracy and terrible poverty of the people led him to a closer study of working-class conditions in other countries. From a bureaucrat he became a democrat and to-day he is one of the advance guard of realistic modernism.

## REFUGEES WITHOUT LIGHT AND WATER

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Catania.—Five thousand refugees have flocked to Giarre and Riposto. The last named is lightless and waterless except for the meagre supplies of water brought by railway and boat.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 11.—Colonel Basil Seth Ward, Secretary of the Branch of the British Legion at Albury, Surrey, and formerly of the Indian Army, collapsed and died while walking to the Church.—Reuter's Special.

## FRENCH LADY NEARLY DEPRIVED OF HER HANDBAG

### DIVALI INCIDENT IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Last night while watching the impressive Diwali illuminations from her moving car in Anarkali Street, a French lady was nearly deprived of her handbag. It is alleged that a youth pounced upon her handbag and darted out of the dense crowd, and was about to jump on his cycle when Mr. Darby Smith of the Punjab Police chased and arrested him. The youth was searched and sent to the police lock up. Otherwise the Diwali passed off without any untoward incident.—A. P.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY'S APATHY

### NON-INCLUSION URDU IN CURRICULUM

### MUNICIPAL CORPORATION THANKED FOR ENCOURAGEMENT

Hon. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education presided over the Primary Urdu School Teachers' Conference on Monday morning in H. H. the Aga Khan's School at Sandhurst Road before a large gathering of teachers and educationists. Mr. A. R. Dimtimker in proposing Hon. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed to occupy the chair referred to the speech of Mr. M. R. Jayker in the Secondary Teachers' Conference recently criticing the Ministers as the "Dancing Girls of Government" and challenged Mr. Jayakar to prove that Moulvi Raffiddin Ahmed was inferior to Dr. R. P. Paranjpye as Minister of Education.

Hon. Mr. Raffiuddin, in his presidential address, traced the educational policy of the Government since 1828, when Moun. Stuart Elphinstone was the Governor of Bombay, and said while Government from 1830 appointed Sastris and Kazis for the education of the youths, the Mahomedans lagged behind in taking advantage, as they thought education, and particularly English education, might lead them to embrace Christianity. Coming to the needs of the present day, he said it was a pity that the Bombay University did not encourage Urdu, while Marathi and Gujerati were incorporated in the curriculum. He thanked the Bombay Municipal Corporation for encouraging Urdu education in their schools, and expressed the hope that ere long an Urdu Training College would be established in Bombay for training Urdu teachers.

A programme of poetry, drill and dialogue was then gone through, and the Conference adjourned till Tuesday.

## HIGH COST OF LITIGATION.

Continued from page 6)

ease of men who have quite recently "come out" during the rush and bustle of war conditions.

INEQUITY IN ENGLAND AND CALCUTTA.

The "Another Grand Master" asserts that equitable Rules do not exist even in Calcutta or London. Is that his justification of having even more inequitable Rules here?" In London and Calcutta there is no artificial restriction which prevents less experienced men at the Bar getting their experience by holding briefs of their more fortunate brethren and thereby securing experience side by side with a decent income. This practice helps to keep up the supply of experienced practitioners and in a large measure controls the price of cost of litigation. In London it is easy for a litigant to get a K.C. or a Junior of standing at a very reasonable fee. Large fees are only paid there to a very limited number of men and that too in suits where very heavy stakes are involved.

LONG CAUSES UNDER RS. 5,000.

It is quite a perversion of facts to state that in suits under Rs. 5,000 single Counsel briefs are not accepted by Senior men. We know from personal experience that the best of men covet the same. The trouble is that the Attorney here is compelled to insist on the single Counsel briefed being present and when he notices that a particular member of the Bar is in the habit of returning such single briefs at the last moment, the Attorney simply drops him as far as the future single briefs are concerned. This has a salutary disciplinary effect similar to that in England, where the Attorney is more independent owing to there being a larger number of Counsel in the run, because the English Bar with all its restrictions has not created artificial monopolies on such a large scale as prevails here. There even the K.C. seldom dares to return his brief at the last moment, still less absent himself, unless in some very rare and exceptional case. He has always the honest intention of being present to play his part and as soon as he finds that he cannot do so, he returns his brief. The same should be the Rule and Practice here if proper remedy is to be found. The fact however is that the habit of pocketing fees without work on four briefs, when one is working on the fifth, has become so universal that the idea of losing these precious Guineas seems to the generation used to these easy gains to be too great a "sacrifice", the moral side of the question being thus for them too much in the shade.

THE CONCLUSION.

We trust, therefore, that the "Another Grand Master" will see in what directions matters can be remedied by the Bar, which is according to him anxious to adjust grievances if "reasonable". As to the Legislature and the Public Bodies interested in this question we have no doubt that they shall, if compelled, take their own counsel from their own experience as to the burden of litigation and will not need much "unprejudiced" advice from our "Grand Masters" at the Bar.

## INDIANS HAVE NO "SEA-SENSE"

### FLUTTER IN ENGLISH COMMERCIAL DOVECOTS

### CAMPAIGN AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

LONDON, Oct. 20. (By Mail).

The anxiety with which the Indian Coastal Reservation Bill is being watched in British commercial circles, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, is evident in the space that is being devoted to it in the columns of British Commercial Journals. The Shipping Journals in particular are publishing detailed criticisms of the Bill mainly from Anglo-Indian correspondents who repeat the arguments advanced against the Bill by the European chambers of Commerce in India and the spokesmen of the Government during the debate on the Bill.

Thus an "Anglo-Indian" writing in the Shipping World trots out the exploded arguments that it is impossible for India to provide the necessary ships, men and experienced management. For one thing, he says, the Indian has no "sea-sense" and for another the cost would be prohibitive. He pleads for freedom for all shipping and says that the presence of competing Indian and British lines and of outside tramp tonnage at present prevents any monopoly existing and keeps freights down to a competitive level.

THE SAME OLD CRY.

He next raises the cry of "British Property in Danger" and concludes with the purely political argument saying that India owes her place among the nations to her connection with Great Britain and that she should not be permitted to discriminate against British interests in any shape or form. But the more thoughtful section even amongst British commercial circles realise that these and other arguments put forward by the Government spokesmen on the Bill are not really arguments at all. These are characterised by them as "trivial" and as having only furnished an opportunity to the supporters of the Bill to answer them effectively.

Writes the "Fairplay" the wellknown Shipping Journal "it is a pity that they (Government spokesmen) have allowed themselves to drift off into arguments which offer such opportunity for rejoinders." "For example" it asks why should Sir Charles Innes when the question was being debated five years ago have based at least some of his objections on the ground that reservation introduced a principle new to British Law, new that is to say in the sense that it has never been acted upon except in war-time and have also urged that another grave objection to the proposal is that it attempts a principle of flag discrimination; or why should Sir George Rainey take such a trivial point as that reservation would involve a breach of international agreement and in particular of the Convention on International regime of the Maritime ports to which India is a signatory, if the French and Portuguese ports on the Indian Coastline were included in it?"

ARGUMENTS EXPLODED.

Exposing the untenability of these arguments it points out "Technically such reasoning may be unanswerable but in practice there is no question that an amicable and satisfactory solution could be found of any such breach. And incidentally" it asks continuing its criticism of the Commerce members arguments "why on earth should Sir George Rainy have wandered into the question of Indians in British colonies where they are fighting for equality of status and leave it to be inferred that if the bill were passed it would have an unfavourable reaction on the negotiations with the South African Government?"—Free Press.

## COOLIDGE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

### WHY U. S. REFUSED TO AGREE TO ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL COMPROMIE

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Washington.—In the course of the Armistice Day speech, President Coolidge declared: "Had we not refused to agree to the Anglo-French naval compromise the French Army and the English Navy would be so near to being unlimited that the principle of limitation would virtually have been abandoned." Mr. Coolidge laid stress on the statement that the Foreign Governments agreed to limit the class of warship in which the United States was superior, but declined to limit the class in which they were superior and said that when the contemplated British legislation was carried, Britain would have sixty-eight cruisers to the United States' forty.

AMERICA'S DUTY TOWARDS EUROPE.

Mr. Coolidge declared that war was the negation and the antithesis of the human progress, but a country best defended was less likely to be the subject of a hostile attack. It was our duty to maintain an adequate army and navy. We were entitled to more warships than any country in view of our long coastline and extensive commerce. Mr. Coolidge expatiated on America's duties towards Europe, but said that the duties were mutual. America had tried to meet hers by helping in Europe's financial rehabilitation. He declared that Europe had arrived at a state of financial stability and prosperity when we were not called on to help or act beyond the strict business basis.—Reuter.

## PEEP INTO PURDAH EVIDENCE

(Continued from page 7)

law and order were transferred. "I do not", said Sir Fazli Hussein. Asked "what will be the position of the Minister when attack like that on Lala Lajpatrai takes place"? Will not political pressure be brought upon him to sacrifice the police"?

Sir Fazli Hussein is reported to have said: "I do not think so. But if attempts are so made, he must resist them. When any one comes forward to become Minister I expect him to be prepared to face the responsibilities of his office. He was asked: "What is your idea of provincial autonomy", when pat came the reply that his conception was an autonomous sovereign state, as in the federal system of the United States. "Why do you not be frank and tell us the truth," Raja Narendranath is reported to have asked and Sir Fazli Hussein repeated his declaration of faith in the soveregnity of the constituent province. That is the Muslim Raj one member commented.

RESERVE POWERS TO PARLIAMENT.

Further pressed as to what safeguards or control he would give that Parliament might excreise its responsibility for the good of India, Sir Fazli Hussein is reported to have said that he was willing to give reserve powers to Parliament itself. But he would not give it to the Governor-General in Council, who should be only a coordinating authority. Provinces might be prepared to recognise the supremacy and authority of Parliament, but they would not give any such power to the Central Government in any field of activity, transfered to provinces.

Sir Fazli Hussein, it is understood, was then questioned as to why he would refuse representation to the depressed classes if he wanted separate electorates for Muslims. Sir Fazli Hussein, it is said, defended his denial of any representation to the depressed classes on the ground that the problem did not exist. But Sir Fazli Hussein, it is said, counted without his host. Mr. M. C. Raja confronted Sir Fazli Hussein with statistics compiled under the authority of the Government of India which estimated the strength of the depressed classes at nearly three millions. "But does the problem exist" asked Sir Fazli Hussein." Mr. Raja said: "If the problem did not exist where was the necessity for the Government of India to hold at least three inquiries to review the problem, and the Punjab was also included in their review. Mr. Raja gave equally uncomfortable time to Malik Ferozekhan Noon when he asked him to explain why Muslims and Government members voted against the resolution moved by Hindu member for the removal of all disabilities of the depressed classes in regard to the access to roads, wells, etc. "I also voted against resolution," Malik Sahib is said to have confessed. But the fact is that Malik Sahib explained that the resolution was the result of Hindu conspiracy to foment riots amongst depressed classes. To a question as to whether it was his contention that Hindus wanted to foment unrest amongst the depressed classes in order to get the heads of caste Hindus broken, Malik Sahib could give no reply. Malik Sahib, it is said, also pointed out to the good work that was being done by the Arya Samaj, Christian Mission and other bodies for the uplift of the depressed classes, and said that it was a proof that the problem of depressed classes did not exist.

Mr. Raja at once asked: "If there is no problem, what is the need for these bodies to do the uplift work?" Malik Sahib had again no answer.

DEPRESSED CLASS PROBLEM.

Mr. Manoharlal, Education Minister, was also subjected to a severe examination, but it is said by common consent that he stood his ground well and was unshaken. On the question of depressed classes, Mr. Manoharlal is reported to have said that is was no use minimising the problem. In the Punjab the problem did exist. He concurred with an official proposal that there need be no special representation for the depressed classes, because it seemed to be the view that it could not be satisfactorily secured. But his personal view, as indicated in his note, was that the depressed classes should, if possible, have representation in the Council whether it was by nomination or any other method. He suggested a minimum of two seats for the depressed classes, as in his opinion the presence of the spokesmen of these classes would go a long way in focussing attention of the legislature to their special problems. He did not object to any increased seats for them. Mr. Manoharlal was equally strong, it is said, on the need for a strong national Central Government. He was equally emphatic in holding that as long as separate electorates continued there could be no growth of political party system. Before there could be a truly representative and responsible Government there must be complete elimination of the communal principal. It is only under the joint electorates parties based on political divisions could evolve any function. Mr. Manoharlal it is understood was reminded of the fact that he was a member of the Raja Narendranath Party in Council on whose behalf Pandit Nanakchand had declared that unless the communal principle was totally abolished Hindus did not want any political advance. Mr. Manoharlal was asked if he subscribed to that declaration. In reply, Mr. Manoharlal, it is understood, while not subscribing personally to that declaration, explained to the Conference that Pandit Nanakchand's declaration was one which was easily intelligible and defensible.—Free Press.

## IN MEMORY OF PARSI HEROINES

### JASHAN CEREMONY AT BARDOLI

### HISTORICAL INCIDENT RECALLED

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAVSARI, Nov. 12.

The occasion was taken of Armistice Day to perform Jashan ceremony at Bardoli in memory of the departed Parsi heroines of Variav and the Colonists of Vankaner. In the midst of ceremony, two minutes' silence was observed by Ervad Framrnz Kntar and officiated under the guidance of the present High Priest of Navsari, Dasturji Dinshawji Meherjirana. The Jashan ceremony was performed under the auspices of four religious Associations of Navsari and the Jashan Committee of Bombay. The last was represented by Mr. Kaikhosro Fitter.

Mr. Rustom Paymaster, Vakil, spoke at length on the historical significance of the ancient Parsi Colonies of Variav and Vankaner in Surat District, Vankaner being in Bardoli Taluka, adducing historical facts in support. Mr. Noshirwanji Mota, President, Bardoli Parsi Anjuman and the Local Board presented a shawl to Dasturji. Mr. Paymaster proposed thanks to Dasturji, the priests, Nosherwanji Mota, Dr. Desai and Mr. Shapur Fredun Desai for their valued co-operation. The ceremony was largely attended by Parsis from Bombay, Navsari, Surat, Vankaner and the villages of Bardoli Taluka. Mr. Paymaster and his party then visited Vankaner and inspected there ancient historical relics.

HISTORICAL INCIDENT RECALLED.

It must be observed here that several centuries ago, Parsi colonists of Variav near Surat were attacked by the Girasias of the neighbouring villages who were not on good terms with the Colonists, on their New Year day. Having partaken of festivities too well but not too wisely the male members of the Parsi Colonists were not able to defend themselves. Seeing the plight of their lords, Parsi ladies took up arms and masquerading as males they drove off the attackers temporarily, but the ruse was found out, and the ladies were over-powered. In order to escape harassment they all jumped into the Tapti river and drowned themselves prefering death to dishonour. The male members of the Colonists were brutally killed by the invaders.

## BOMB EXPLODES IN DUBLIN

### PROCESSION TO CENOTAPH PASSES PEACEFULLY

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Three or four bombs exploded before dawn in various parts of Dublin and damaged the equestrian monument of King William and the statue of George Second. It was feared that further outrages might occur in the course of the procession to Cenotaph, but nothing serious happened. Two youths snatched the Union Jack from a woman. They were badly mauled by the ex-Servicemen who recovered the flag. Poppies were worn in profusion and thousands of war medals were displayed.—Reuter.

## ERUPTION AGGRAVATES

### AWE-INSPIRING MIDNIGHT SERVICE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Catania.—The second phase of the eruption has been followed by redoubled religious fervour, inhabitants taking out processions holding up miraculous relics and invoking stirring intercession. An awe-inspiring midnight service was held at which the light of torches added to the reflection of moltan lava. Hundreds of people kneeling on the ground prayed aloud amid clouds of incandescent ashes. The monument of Madonna was brought forth and hoisted facing the volcano but the recrudescence of eruption necessitated the removal of the statue on a lorry to escape destruction.—Reuter's Special.

## EUROPEAN MERCHANTS EVIDENCE

### OPPOSED TO SEPARATION OF SIND

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Messrs. Graham, Wentworth Stanley and Hossack representing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce examined by the Simon Conference stated that they were opposed to the separation of Sind and pleaded that the constitutional scheme should keep out the transfer of Law and Order for the present but that the scheme be prepared in such a manner that the intervention of the Imperial Parliament be not necessary. Thus Provincial Councils may, after settling down, subject to the Governors and Governor Generals veto, resolve to take over Law and Order and later on the provinces may resolve as to what form dyarchy should be introduced in the central government. For the present they wanted no change in the Central Legislature and they contemplated that subjects like Defence and Foreign relations must ever remain outside the Central Government's control.—A. P.

# MORE ABOUT BACK BAY BUNGLE

## MR. HOOSEINBHOY A LALJI THROWS FRESH LIGHT

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—While I was a bit surprised that Government were good enough to take notice of what I said as a Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at their quarterly meeting regarding the Back Bay reclamation, I must at the same time express my satisfaction at their doing so; and this I do with all sincerity because I had been feeling that all my cries with regard to this Department as in the Council were cries in wilderness.

The "National Herald" headed the Government communique as a challenge to me. The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" headed the communique with the words to the effect "clearing a misapprehension." The communique was also published in several vernacular papers. It is, therefore, my duty that I should clear this matter a little more.

I have stated in my speech at the Indian Chamber that uptonow, neither the Government nor their Officials nor the public know what the cost of the filling of plot Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8 will be. I have also said that it is not certain what the shrinkage will be, ie., 30 per cent., 40 per cent., or 50 per cent. In support of this my statement, I wish to quote the following extracts from a note dated 1-8-1928 submitted by the Chief Engineer to the Standing Advisory Committee:—

"No direct observations were made in block No. 8 regarding shrinkage. Cross sections of the uncovered portions were taken in March 1927 and again in November 1927. They showed that there has been continuous settlement." Further they say cross section of the portion were taken in June 1928.

The following figures show the differences in condition between February 1927 and October 1927:

| | cubic yds. |
|---|---|
| (1) Quantity estimated of dry filling required to complete from 1st March 1927 ..... | 905,000 |
| (2) Quantity actually deposited between 1-3-1927 to 30-11-1927 ..... | 593,000 |
| (3) Quantity estimated to be required from 1-12-1927 to completion ..... | 1,043,400 |

Thus there has been an increase of 731,400 cubic yards or nearly 80 per cent. increase in the estimated quantity of dry filling.

The note attempts to give reasons but it adds "it has not been possible to ascertain the actual percentage of shrinkage in the dredged material in the whole block, but it is believed this could not have been less than 35 to 40 per cent., hitherto and might possibly go upto 45 per cent. by the time the dry filling is completed."

As regards block No. 7 the note says that "Observation were made of the shrinkage. The same are very approximate and were taken merely to get some rough idea of the extent of shrinkage upto May 1928. Cross sections give more detailed information and it is found that in one year there has been about 25 per cent. shrinkage." They say further that cross section will be taken later on and further shrinkage will be ascertained from time to time.

As regards Block No. 1 it is said that "the work was done in three seasons but no observations were made regarding the shrinkage in first two season's work".

Soundings were taken in the season 1927-28 and the same are being checked by taking cross sections and as the block has only just been completed it is not possible to say what the shrinkage will be. Here the shrinkage is likely to be much less than in block 7 and 8 owing to the hard and sandy nature of the material.

As regards the question of increase in estimate of costs due to increased shrinkage, no estimates have been prepared for block No. 7. As regards block No. 8 the increase referred to has caused an increase of Rs. 11,50,000.

In case of block No. 1 some figures are given but it is stated "it is not correct to calculate the rate as in some cases like the harbour dredging, there is heavy initial bulking which if adopted would give an unduly low rate. Besides, the shrinkage is continuous and the quantity therefore varies. The rate obtained on quantity at one time is therefore fictitious.

If any one were to go through the minutes of the Standing Advisary Committee Meetings, one would find that Mr. Manu Subedar, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and myself as representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have often asked for actual or reliable figures of shrinkage and the increased cost that would have to be incurred; but upto now what we have received is the note stated above dated 1-8-1928 from the chief Engineer in charge Back Bay Reclamation, the extract of which I have given above.

I, therefore, hope that it will be found from the above facts that what I have said at the Indian Chamber Meeting is not an exaggerated account.

Now coming to the question of holding of the meetings as and when Government required and as to the fact that Government consulted the Committee as regards such matters as they thought fit and as regards their carrying out such recommendations as they thought desirable. I wish to state the following few facts:—

As the result of the recommendations by Sir Grimwood Mear's Committee, Government appointed a Committee called the Standing Advisory Committee in September 1927 to advise Government on all important matters regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The first meeting was held on the 8th of September 1927. At that meeting it was agreed that the quarter'y report showing the progress of the work containing full information he supplied to the members of the Committee. It was also agreed that the Committee should meet once a month, but this did not preclude the Committee from meeting more than once for special purpose. Meetings were held from September 1927 to March 1928 some what regularly and then no meeting was called until August 1928. During this period the work was carried without consulting the Committee but as was directed by Government. In the month of August three important matters came to the notice of the Committee. They were:—

1. The dry filling of Block No. 2 by train loads from the foreshore end. This work was carried on without placing any estimates before the Committee and upto now the Committee does not know what is the quantity that has been put in and whether that work still continues. This work was taken in hand in June 1928. The dry filling is intended to be done on the top of wet filling or dredge filling. From the note submitted by the Chief Engineer dated 7-7-1928, it appears that he placed before the Government in May last a proposal to do this work and the Government sanctioned this proposal in that very month without referring to the Committee.

2. It appears that a proposal was put forward before the Government for construction of a "moorum" bund along strong water drain No. 6 by the Chief Engineer in the month of May 1927 at a cost of Rs. 2,17,000. This was for the construction of a bund with peaching along the southern side of the strong water drain No. 6. This was not submitted to the Committee and this work too was carried on. The Committee are not aware when this work was started, and how much dry filling has been put in and what it has cost the Government.

3. When the decision to construct a bund along the strong water drain No. 6 came to the notice of the Advisory Committee in August 1928, they referred the matter to a sub-committee of two expert engineers on the Committee viz., Mr. Mackison, Special Engineer, the Bombay Municipality and Mr. Bennett, the Chief Engineer Bombay Port Trust, to see the site and report to the Committee at an early date. The report of Messrs. Mackison and Bennett suggest a reinforced concrete screen at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000. The Committee adopted that report and it was suggested by them to Government that as the cost of the work was small, sanction to the commencement of the work be given forthwith; but it is regrettable that the Government did not agree with the proposal. To me it appears that as the southern side bund was already sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2,17,000 and undertaken some time before, therefore the Government did not accept the recommendation of the Committee although the reasons given by Government for not accepting the recommendation of the Committee are different. They try to show that the alternative bewore them was reinforced concrete screen suggested by the Committee at a cost of Rs. 25,000 against a "moorum" bund along the northern side of the strong water drain at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and do not at all refer to the bund on the southern side of drain No. 6.

It is difficult to know whether Government are doing the work of constructing northern side bund along the drain No. 6 at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000. If this work is undertaken then it will be entirely against the decision of the Committee.

I should also like to know whether any dry filling has been put in Block No. 7 and if that work is done it will also be a work done without the knowledge of the Committee.

The work carried on dredger "Sir George Lloyd" as also on "Colaba" has not been placed beware the Committee; likewise the work done on the dredger "Kalu" and "Jinga" has not been reported upon and it has not been stated from what date these dredgers are to commence the work during this season. It is now the middle of November and they have not yet started the workng while a great deal has been made of any delay being caused for any reason which would likely delay their work for even a few hours.

If one were to read the different notes submitted for the meeting of the Committee held in August, as to what happened specially between March and August during which time no meeting was held, I am sure that what I have said would be found to be fully justified.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

### ALL-INDIA SANATAN DHARMA CONFERENCE

BENARES, Nov. 12.

Presiding over the special session of the All-India Sanatandharma Conference held at Benares, Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Bharti Krishna Tirth of Jagannath Puri Gobardhan Math, declared that if any non-Hindu became a sincere believer in Hinduism and wished to be converted to it, he might certainly be converted.

### UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The conference passed resolutions urging the necessity of imparting religious instruction in schools and colleges, and favouring the uplift of the depressed classes. The Conference concluded last evening with a big procession in which the "vedas" were carried through the main roads of the town. The Conference was attended by a large number of delegates from different parts of India.—A. P.

Madras.—A decorated motor car procession arranged by the South India Motor Union in aid of the ex-Services Association proved a great success. About forty cars and lorries participated.—A. P.

### LAKHS OF PILGRIMS AT KURUKSHETRA

#### SOLAR ECLIPSE

THANESAR, Nov. 12

No less than six to seven lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of India mustered strong to celebrate the Solar eclipse fair. The largest number of visitors arrived this morning. Every inch of space at and around the Kurukshetra tanks and the Sanyhit tank was occupied by devotees of Sanatan Dharma anxious and eagar to have the first dip simultaneously with the commencement of the eclipse. Women alone numbered over two lakhs.

Traffic arrangements and control were admirable. Nawab Mohamed Hayat Khan, Commissioner, Ambala, Mr. Kriplani, Deputy Commissioner, Karoal, Dr. Acguire, Civil Surgeon, Karnal, Col. Gill, Director, Public Health, and other medical officers visited the Mela area on an elephant back.

At 2-55 p.m. the eclipse was visible on the northern portion of the right side of the sun. Pilgrims bathed peacefully and inspite of the large crowds no serious accident was reported till 3/30 p.m. The second bath will begin at 5-45. Thousands of pilgrims are returning to their homes tonight. Volunteers of different organisations and boy scouts are working 18 hours daily to maintain proper arrangements.—A. P.

### ARRANGEMENTS AT KURUKSHETRA

#### GOVT. BEARS ENTIRE COST

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Malik Feroze Khan Noon, Minister of Local Self-Government, visited Kurukshetra on the 10th November. After inspecting the fair area and the arrangements made for the supply of pure drinking water and sanitation he performed the opening ceremony of the water works. In the course of his speech on this occasion he said that the Punjab Government had embarked on a policy of providing drinking water at important fairs. One such scheme was put into operation successfully at the fairs at Choa Saidan Shah and Katas, while the second one was now being worked at Kurukshetra. The Punjab Government had borne the entire cost, namely Rs. 1,11,234. The cost of operation during the fair would amount to a further Rs. 4,500. The total cost of sanitary works at Kurukshetra in connection with the fair was about Rs. 1,62,000. The Government had also made a grant of Rs. 70,600 to the Karnal District Board for general expenses in connection with the fair.—A.P.

### PILGRIMS POUR IN BY EVERY TRAIN

#### PT. MALAVIYA UNABLE TO ATTEND HINDU SAMMELAN

KURUKSHETRA, Nov. 11

Pilgrims are pouring in for the solar eclipse fair by every tram, and it is estimated that they now number about four lakhs.

The Sanatanists' Conference was held here last night under the presidency of Bawa Manram, Mahant of Kalimkaliwala. One of the resolutions adopted was in favour of establishing a central orphanage for Sanatanist children at Lahore.

Owing to work in connection with the Hindu Sammelan at Benares, Pandit Malaviya is unable to visit Kurukshtra during the fair.—A.P.

### LAHORE HIGH COURT UNDE REFORMED CONSTITUTIONR

#### REPORTED ATTITUDE OF JUDGES

LAHORE, Nov. 11

Considerable speculation exists as to the attitude of the Lahore High Court in regard to its position under the reformed constitution. In the absence of any effort on the part of the Lahore High Court to tender any evidence before the Simon Conference the Free Press of India reliably understand that the Judges of the Lahore High Court had duly formulated their views in the shape of a memorandum submitted to the Simon Conference. The memorandum, it is understood, makes pointed reference to the attacks which have been frequently made inside and outside the Legislature on the Judges of the High Court on communal and other grounds, and makes emphatic demand that steps should be taken to protect the Judges of the High Court from such attacks. The Judges are of the same opinion as Judges of the Bombay High Court that it is on the whole desirable that the department of High Courts should be brought under direct purview of the Central Govt.

It is understood that one of the memorandums received by the Commission is form the Punjab branch of the Imperial Police Service Association protesting against the transfer of law and order to the control of the ministers.—Free Press.


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## ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS AT ALBERT HALL

### KING AND QUEEN ATTEND

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Armistice Day celebrations were crowned with "Remembrance Service" at the Albert Hall which was attended by the King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York. The Hall was decorated with huge Union Jack. An improvised trench, running through the centre and a "dugout" erected on the stage were "occupied" by a detachment of the London Scottish. "Hymns" including "Tipperary" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning" were sung fervently and were reechoed from homes throughout the country whither the proceedings were broadcast by wireless. The Service was punctuated by wartime catchwords shouted from one side of the hall to the other, for example, "Are we downhearted," which met with a thunderous response, "No."—Reuter.

## FORECAST OF FRENC CABINET

### M. POINCARE TO TAKE PREMIERSHPI WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—The Cabinet was presented to the President as a forecast, excluding the Radical Socialists M. Herriot, Sarraut, Queille and Perrier and including nine old Ministers amongst whom is M. Briand, who remains the Foreign Minister. M. Poincare's decision to take the Premiership without a portfolio leaves his hands free to deal 'inter alia' with the revision of the Dawes Plan.—Reuter.

## 'AT HOME' TO MR. K. F. NARIMAN

### KANARA RESIDENTS' MEETING

The "At Home" in honour of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President-elect of the forthcoming South Kanara Political Conference, given by the residents of Kanara, came off on Sunday evening. Both Hindu and Catholic South Kanara residents in Bombay vied with one another in making the function a perfect success. Prominent among those present were Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, V. N. Chandavarkar, B. G. Kher, M. K. Patel, Doctor Venkat Rao, and Misses Sushil Pai and Prema Kantak.

Dewan Bahadur Pai, the President, made a felicitous speech describing the ancient glories and beauties of Kanara. He also paid a tribute of praise to the work of the Jesuit Fathers in Mangalore who had educated the vast majority of the people of Kanara irrespective of caste or community.

Doctor Venkat Rao, a prominent Kanarite in Bombay, was sure that a hearty welcome would await Mr. Nariman in Mangalore.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar associated himself with the sentiments of the previous speakers and urged the Kanarites to abolish from their midst the spirit of parochialism.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that he no doubt felt enamoured with the magnificent description of Kanara given by the President so much so that he was seriously thinking of going down to Mangalore at the earliest opportunity. He said that he was indirectly associated with Kanara as he was the representative of Karnataka Province to the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Joachim Alva as the Secretary of the South Kanara Nariman Reception Committee proposed the vote of thanks to the chair. He said that the Catholics were grateful to Dewan Bahadur Pai for his complimenting the sterling work of the Jesuits in Mangalore.

Mr. Alva condemned the action of the Mangalore Municipality in throwing out by 2 votes the proposal to present an address to Mr. Nariman. Mr. Alva concluding said that the dozen Mangalorean I.C.S. men to whom the Chairman had referred in glowing terms would have more creditably acquitted themselves in the arena of "Indian National Service" than in the Indian Civil Service.

## RUSH TO BATHE IN HOLY GANGES

BENARES, Nov. 12.

Over a lakh of pilgrims bathed in Ganges here this evening on the occasion of the solar eclipse. Extensive police arrangements had been made, they were also aided by volunteers and local Social Service organisations who were seen working hard at the bathing ghats, the Vishwanath Temple, the railway stations and other centres.

The rush, however, was so great that a good number of persons are reported to have been injured, some seriously. Centres opened for "lost people" were well crowded. The rush will continue till to-morrow morning, after which the outward rush will commence.— A. P.

Nairobi.—The Prince of Wales was entertained at luncheon to-day by representatives of the Settler Community in Kenya, this being his last public function [illegible].—Reuter.


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## *FROM ARABIC AND TURKISH PAPERS*

### BATTLESHIPS FOR PERSIA

The Persian Government has ordered three battleships from an Italian Company. They will be of smaller type and will be used for cruising in the Persian Gulf. A Turkish Company has been given contract for other small steamers which will constitute a basis for Persian navy.—("Tehran").

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN IN PERSIA.

Her Majesty the Queen of Persia made a stirring speech in a large gathering of Persian women in which emancipation of women was greatly emphasised and Her Majesty expressed her sympathy for an all round progress movement for women. —("Tehran").

HOW LATIN SCRIPT IS ADOPTED

A separate deartment is opened to carry on work in connection with popularising the Latin script and to force it upon people wherever necessary. Two officers of the State were charged for opposing the reform and forthwith suspended from their services. After their trial however, they were warned and aquitted.

RESTRICTIONS FOR VISITORS IN AKSA MOSQUE.

The Board of Trustees of the Aksa Mosque of Yerosalem have made it a rule for the visitors that they should enter the mosque in proper dress. Women should be properly covered and men should near a Turban inside the mosque. Western dress is not allowed to a woman. —("Falastin").

PRESENTS TO THE EX-KHALIF.

Muslim travellers in Europe still find it interesting to pay a visit to the Ex-Khalifa in his exile. They often bring presents and valuables to express their faith in the Khilafat, and their love for the deposed Khalifa. One Damad Ahmad Nami has presented a motor for the use of the Khalifa.—("Jamburiat").

INTOXICANTS PROHIBITED.

The Government of Hejaz has phohibited the entry of all intoxicating drinks and drugs in the Hejaz and has also refused to grant monopolies or contracts to foreign companies.

SPECIAL FORCES FOR JAHL-I-DARUZ.

The French High Commissioner, Syria, has organised new special forces with special uniform for suppressing all the turbulent tribes and keeping a watch over the hilly area. It is understood that frequent patrolling by the detachments of this force will clear the area of those who still carry on anti-government revolutionary movement.—("Falastin").

ENGLISH EYE ON BASRA.

Bghdad papers are giving great importance to the news that the British Government wants to separate Basra from the Kingdom of Irak and make it an English seaport to be directly governed by the British. Though several denials have been published yet the discussion goes on and there is a chorus of protests from all quarters.

WILL REZA SHAH TOUR IN EUROPE?

News from Tehran show that His Majesty Reza Shah will proceed on a European tour shortly which has caused some excitement in the conservative section of Mussalmans of Persia. They are afraid the same results will follow the tour of the Shah that are being seen to-day in Afghanistan. Persia is ready to throw off the yoke of conservatism but only awaits support from the Government which is not forthcoming so far in a degree necessary for drastic reforms. It is expected that the European tour will supply the necessary motive power and a new era will begin in Persia.

CONCENTRATION OF NEJDI FORCES IN BARIDA.

Although negotiations between Sultan Ibn-i-Saud and Sir Gilbert Clayton linger on but a new struggle seems to be imminent near Barida where Faisaluldarwesh, Sultan Ibn-i-Saud and other chiefs have collected their forces. Fearing an onslaught the power of air in Irak is being reinforced and all precautions are being taken for the protection of frontier tribes.

RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

Relations between Albania and Turkey are changing from bad to worse. The rise of Ahmad Zago to power was resented in Turkey but the limit was reached when he was proclaimed King of Albania. Turkey has many old sores on account of Zago family that are connected with the rebellion of Albenia from the parent power

MODERNISATION NOT AN UNISLAMIC MOVE.

Najiba Khanan while addressing an open meeting of women in Brussa defended at length the present movement in Turkey from the Islamic point of view. She said "Even though life was simple and free of interdless competition yet in the first era of Islam emancipation was one of the chief objects of the prophet. Before Islam woman had no proprietory right in the true sense and no choice for her husband. She was hated as something derogatory and female child used to be buried by noble families to avoid the supposed insult of making some person son-in-law. Prophet Mohamed freed woman from these and other disqualifications and raised their status. As for the life in purdah it has no sanction in Islam; only a partial purdah was enjoined whose aim was to keep a standard of nobility according to the habits and thoughts of the times. The total veiling of the face was never ordered and even the ordinary books of Islamic "Fikah" are clear on this point. Some people later on have come forward with extraordinary notions of chastity and self-respect who made these new laws and we are certainly at liberty to break them. At the most it is not a question that involves a principle of Islam and if modern needs require the abolition of this system we can do that without seriously disturbing the religious beliefs."

"AKHWAN"

## EDUCATIONAL REFORM

### RAJPUTANA CONSTITUENT CONFERENCE

The above Conference will be held on the 19th and 20th instant at Ajmer (Ana Sagar Lawn). Its object is to consider and discuss such subjects as the following:—

(1) The opening of a Training School for Women Teachers; (2) To discuss the possibility of co-education in village schools, owing to the lack of women teachers; (3) Suitable extra subjects for the curriculum of girls' schools; (4) Property Qualification Bill: (5) Deploring the effect of early marriage on education, and emphatically condemning the custom of allowing immature boys and girls to become father sand mothers, and calling on the Central Government and Provincial Legislature to follow the precedent set up by the Indian States of Baroda, Mysore, Rajkot, Kashmir, Gondal, Indore, Limbdi, and Mandi, which have raised the legal age of marriage. (6) At every stage of education, the spirit of social service should be inculcated.

7. Physical training should be compulsory in all boys' and girls' schools.

8. In all education of girls in India, teaching in the ideas of motherhood, in spiritual ideals, and in the making of the home beautiful and attractive should be given an important place.

9. In primary schools, the vernacular should be the medium of instruction.

10. As far as possible, women teachers should be engaged in the primary stages of education for boys as well as for girls.

11. This Conference urges Government, Municipal Committees, Local Bodies and Women's Associations to organise classes and centres for the teaching of adult women subjects such as Domestic Science, Fine Arts, Literature,

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CATTLE PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

In connection with the above Conference, those attending the B. P. Agricultural Show and the above Conference and others interested in the movement are requested to note the following details:—

(1) The Conference will be held on 19th and 20th instant at Ahmedabad. (2) The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., will preside. (3) The Conference will hold its sittings from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on 19th and from 12 to 3 p.m and further, if necessary, on the 20th. (4) The first day's programme includes Welcome Songs by Kavi Bhogilal and Master Vasant, speeches from the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the President's speech. Subjects Committee will sit at night. Magic lantern demonstration in breeding will be given. On the 2nd day resolutions will be passed. There will be music, kirtan in the evening and cinema films demonstrating Goshala Organisation. (5) Those attending the Conference are requested to inform definite dates of their arrival at Ahmedabad. (6) Conference Volunteers will be present at each train arriving at Ahmedabad from 17th to 19th. (7) Provision has been made for boarding and lodging of delegates at Shri Mali Wadi, Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad. (8) Railway Companies have been good enough to extend advantage of travelling at reduced rates, to those attending the Conference also. (9) Gujarat and Kathiawar Mails, leaving Bombay daily at 8-45 and 9-5 p.m. respectively, are convenient trains for going to Ahmedabad. (10) All correspondence after 13th instant should be addressed to "The Secretaries, B. P. Cattle Preservation Conference, Office Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad." to avoid delay in action.


I.Z. 399

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13 1928

## LORD MORLEY ON THE LAST DAYS OF PEACE

### Ministerial Divisions During Fateful Month.

This brief document, distinguished equally for nobility of style and gracious dignity of mind, is the first really satisfactory narrative of the last days of peace in Whitehall, writes Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald reviewing "Memorandum on Resignation by Viscount Morley (Macmillan) in the "Daily Herald."

I see that some parts of it have already been questioned. That was bound to happen. The actors in the tragedy will never agree as to the lights and shades, the motives and the movements, on the stage in the Cabinet Room of 10, Downing-street, during the last days of July and the first two or three in August, and those of us who read their various accounts must just use our own judgments and our knowledge of the players in coming to conclusions.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

I must say this, however, I had various peeps at the actors from behind the scenes, and I met some of them as they passed out from their conclaves, and the Morley narrative fits exactly into what I heard and saw.

When the Cabinet rose after its second meeting on Sunday, August 2, I passed down Whitehall in answer to a summons to go to Downing-street. A great crowd streamed towards the Strand, and, unnoticed in its midst, trudged a weary-looking bent man, with an unbrella under his arm, plainly, as unconscious of the hustling rush around him as it was of him.

"It is all over," he said, grasping my hand. "I am going." He added words regarding myself similar to those he records as his having used to some of his colleagues earlier in the day at a lunch, when they were valiant for principle and doleful at having been outwitted. He warned me that by Wednesday a White Paper would be issued which, for the time being, would "blow us all out of the water" (his words).

"Will it remain a truthful record? Is it published to lead or to mislead?" I asked. "It is published to make war easy, and the papers will be selected for that purpose," he replied. "You will write the story of these days," I urged.

Many a Sunday afternoon did I spend with him during the rest of his life. The story was written, sent round amongst one or two friends, the closest of whom was John Burns, checked, and put aside with the essential papers. Once, it narrowly escaped destruction.

A colleague had begged him to destroy it. Why keep the strife of those days alive? Let So-and-So and So-and-So parade their laurels and square their consciences, and in hours of privacy look at themselves in the mirror of Truth. Why should the old man in his serene evening of life fashion such divine, but cruel, images of colleagues for posterity to pity? Put it in the fire! And the old man thought about it and wondered.

Happily, his friends persuaded him to do nothing of the kind, and I remember the amusing scene when I threw chunks from Milton's "Areopagitica" at his head and conscience. Now, here it is, and here it will remain as one of our most important historical documents.

One does not really want to go back on those terrible years, or even to recall their controversies. Let them sleep till the historian resurrects them. Still we must be careful that the historian resurrects the right body.

THE WHIRLWIND.

Lord Morley is insistent that it was not our concern for Belgium that entangled us in war, but our relations with France. That is disputed. The little particle of proof I can give in support of Lord Morley is that on the Sunday night at supper, when two Cabinet Ministers and the Chief Whip one of the Cabinet Ministers, however, making drafts of his letter of resignation, which he subsequently withdrew) were present, more was made of an attack on the French coasts than of a march into Belgium. My record is that they "impressed me as men seeking excuses."

I regard this fact as having importance to this generation, which has had to reap the whirlwind whoever sowed the wind, because it warns us that if Britain is to keep peace it must keep itself free from alliances and ententes with one country or another, but must pursue a policy of general goodwill and helpfulness on certain well defined principles. When it comes to agreements they must be specific and business-like.

The whole method of the Liberal foreign policy from 1906 was wrong. It was bound to aid the influences in Europe making for disaster, and the characteristic mistakes of that policy are being pursued to-day even more blindly than they were then.

It was a sad problem that Grey presented to his colleagues. Wittingly or unwittingly, he had pursued a policy never adequately explained to the Cabinet, never weighed up with a clear understanding as to what it might mean, and now war was imminent. What could these colleagues do? Never was a body of men put in such a position. Who is to cast stones?

ON THE SUNDAY.

In the page or two where Morley tells of his wrestlings with his conscience and common sense in the club that Sunday afternoon, we have a revelation of the man which will endear him to every honest soul. There were many such wrestlings in those days, whilst, outside, cheap trumpets were blaring deafening calls to fury, and the herd instinct was being roused by clashing cymbals.

Burns (who was the great hero of the piece and the only man amongst them who saw from the beginning what those muddle-headed meetings of the Cabinet meant), Simon and Beauchamp were to join with Morley in withdrawing from the Cabinet. In the evening of August 3, Burns burst into Morley's library to tell of the falling away of two Fainthearts.

"The old Liberalism had done its work, and the time had come for openly changing imperial landmarks, and extinguishing beacons that needed new luminants."

He lived to feel the cheer of an evident new dawn, but he passed away before the night was completely dispelled. He has left a memorandum ,however, which his friends will read with reverent affection. and which the country might well ponder over for enlightenment and guidance.

## NEW POLITICAL IN GERMANY

### NATIONALISTS ELECT PRESS LORD

Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, formerly general director of Krupps and now the most powerful newspaper and cinema magnate in Germany, has been elected leader of the Nationalist Party in succession to Count Westarp.

His election is a victory for the die-hard section of the Party, which is opposed to any collaboration with Republican Governments or to any watering-down of their monarchist principles.

It is regarded in political circles, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Herald" as a development which may have the most important consequences.

A definite split in the Nationalist ranks seems inevitable. For Herr Hugenberg's die-hards demand an active monarchist and Jingo policy, carried out by Fascist means for plutocratic, ends. And it seems impossible that those workers—especially "black-coated workers"—who have been Nationalist in the past can accept Herr Hugenberg's leadership.

Moreover, a conflict seems certain between the Nationalist Party organisation and the Nationalist deputies in the Reichstag, who only last Thursday declared, by an overwhelming majority, their confidence in Count Westarp.

## COL. LAWRENCE'S NEW ROLE

### Crusade Against "Bolshevist Agents" in India

The New York World publishes the following account of the renowned "Lawrence of Arabia" a romantic British War figure now said to be engaged in secret political work for the British and Indian Governments against the Bolshevists:—

"Lawrence of Arabia", who led the successful Arab revolt against the Turks in the war, the greatest individual romance of the conflict, has undertaken a new crusade, that of tracking down secret Bolshevist agents in the Punjab, India.

This report is cabled here to-day from Bombay and fails to draw a denial from the Air Ministry, to which inquirers were referred as Col. T. E. Lawrence has been serving as a private in the air force in India. His agents here, however, discredit the report saying they had received a letter last week making it clear Lawrence is in a permanent air force post in India and will be there until his enlistment expires the end of next year.

But according to Lahore reports Lawrence is in effective disguise, now moving about the Punjab studying the activities of the Communist agents, whose secret head-quarters are said to be in Amritsar. Lawrence is said to have a luxuriously furnished house there.

According to the report Lawrence, who lived as an Arab in the war and earned the nickname of "uncrowned King of Arabia," is disguised as a Mohammedan spiritual guide, with the result that native women are bringing him their children so he can ward off the "evil eye."

The story presents an attractive solution of the mystery that has surrounded Lawrence since the war. Rousing a spirit of nationalism among the Arab tribes, he smoothed over tribal differences and helped lead the irregular Arab army all across Arabia to the capture of Damascus.

He participated in many fights and raids, he crossed and recrossed the desert on dangerous and important missions, he won th love and confidence of the wildest Arab leaders. The Turks put an immense price on his head, but disguised as an Arab Sheik he always eluded them or defeated them.

REJECTED ALL HONORS

For his work in the final defeat of Turkey he refused all honors and all regards. It has been said that he was furious because the Arabs were not granted complete independence he had led them to expect, and after writing a huge record of his adventures he dropped completely out of sight as "Aircraftsmoon show."

That was in 1922, and the only explanation hitherto given is that he wanted to hide from publicity. He had been an archaeologist before the war and had all a scholar's aversion to much public attention.

However, many people have felt he had a more serious purpose, and recently reports reached The World indicating that for some time he has been doing secret political work for tha British and Indian Governments. As such activities have been highly confidential. It is naturally impossible to obtain official confirmation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES REPORTED.

But according to the reports, Lawrence played an important part in secret preliminary negotiations which resulted a few months ago in the new Anglo-Persian treaty under which British civilian aircraft are given permission to fly over Persian territory.

Another report credited Lawrence with having taken part in the negotiations of the last few months between the British and Irak Governments on one side and Ibn Saud, the powerful Arabian King of the Wahabis on the other. Differences had arisen between some of Ibn Saud's tribes and the Irak and British forces because of fortifications constructed along the Irak borders, and for a time a tribal war was threatened.

## INDIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS

### WHY THE LATTER FLOURISH

The "Leader" writes:—

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, in reply to the public address presented to the proprietors, editor and staff of the "Hindu," in connection with the jubilee celebration of that great nationalist organ, quoted from a recently published book, 'Journalism in India' by Mr. Pat Lovett, that it was a melancholy fact that the Indian intelligentsia did not adequately support the papers which championed the national cause. Mr. Lovett made an exception in favour of the "Hindu" which has got the biggest circulation of any Indian-owned paper written in English. It is a fact that certain Anglo-Indian papers have received more support from educated Indians than Indian nationalist organs. Among these may be mentioned the "Statesman" and the "Times of India." The "Bengalee," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "Forward" in Bengal, and the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Indian Daily Mail" and the "Indian National Herald" in Bombay have not affected the position of these Anglo-Indian organs which have been growing from strength to strength. Mr. Lovett wrote with reference to the "Statesman" that had it remained for all time "the friend of India" of its founder's imagination and Paikpara's hope, it would not have climbed to the eminence of which it is so justly proud. This truism suggests the melancholy reflection that the Indian intelligentsia do not adequately support the papers which champion the national cause'. He invited attention to the position of the "Bengalee" to which Sir Surendranath Banerjea gave 'his best years and his most glittering talents', and remarked: 'Then weep ye sons and 'daughters of Bengal'. Is there something wrong with Indian nationalism that while Anglo-Indian organs flourish, Indian nationalist organs should, in the majority of cases, find it hard to make both ends meet? The educated Indian, with his generous impulses and trustful nature, feels grateful and is overjoyed if an Anglo-Indian paper puts in a word of sympathy for national aspirations, or sharply critilises the acts of Government though it may not support the main items of the national demand, such as Indianization of the civil services and the army, fiscal autonomy, stoppage of recruitment abroad for the services, the affording of adequate facilities to Indians for military training in the country, reservation of coastal traffic, the building up of an Indian mercantile marine, Swadeshi, etc. With Englishmen a newspaper is a commercial proposition, whereas in the case of many nationalist organs it is a genuine labour of love and often involves heavy sacrifices. As Mr. Pat Lovett wrote in his book:—

'Indian papers are not all self-supporting but that is in most cases a secondary consideration with their owners. On the other hand no British individual or company would dream of running a paper which is a perpetual tax on his purse.'

Thus it may be truly said that in the case of Anglo-Indian papers it is the business aspect which dominates, while in the case of Indian nationalist organs the main aim is to propagate nationalist ideas and to carry on an almost incessant campaign in the cause of the country's freedom. In the circumstances the latter have a legitimate cause for complaint that Indian readers do not generally discriminate between interested and disinterested friends. Mr. Pat Lovett was, however, of opinion that the future is for the Indian journalist. "It may seem a rash thing for me to say', he wrote, 'but it is my considered opinion that with the evolution of representative government, which cannot be checked in India any more than in other parts of the empire, the influence of the Indian press in politics and administration will increase at the expense of the British press.' Is this one of the reasons why the Anglo-Indian press is opposed to the growth of representative institutions? And is it inconceivable that this section of the press will adjust its policy to changed political conditions in pursuit of its commercial policy? It is, however, improbable that it will ever be able to identify itself closely with the nationalist movement, and support unequivocally the demand for the transfer of power into the hands of the people. It will be unnatural if it became a supporter of claims which involved surrender or sacrifice of material British interests. (There are exceptions, it is true, but they are few—and temporary.)

Mr. Pat Lovett has made in the book some characteristically blunt remarks about the attitude of the bureaucracy towards an independent press and the policy of Anglo Indian papers. He writes that in its heart the bureaucracy still regards a free press as 'an unmitigated nuisance and an abomination in the sight of the Lord. The only journalist it has any use for is the sycophantic bugleman of its own brave deeds and shining virtues.' Officialdom in India expects that a British editor should support the Government 'through thick and thin'. He complains that while an Indian journalist can aspire to a membership of the Viceroy's Council, or of a ministry in a local Government, not so the Britisher. 'Yet such is the unreasoning and doglike fidelity of the British press in India that it shows no resentments but carries on the good work to which it has put its hands, namely, hot refutation of Indian criticism of administrative abuses.' But the Anglo-Indian press enjoys an amount of Government patronage and is accorded a treatment which is denied to the Indian press. 'Candour compels the admission Mr. Lovett himself remarks, that there is far more liberty allowed to the British-edited press then to those edited and 'owned by Indian nationalists' Then they are accorded a special treatment by various Government departments in the matter of lucrative advertisements.

Mr. Lovett found that in recent times there has been a change for the better in the official attitude towards journalists. There was a time when a civil servant who acted as the census commissioner, in his official report bracketed journalists with soothsayers and circumscisers! 'That was the exact measure of the esteem in which the average journalist was held by the higher bureaucracy. But recently there has been a change in the attitude from contempt and suspicion to respect and appreciation, not because the profession has attracted men of greater culture and respect ability than formerly, but simply because the foundations of bureaucratic arrogance and prejudice have been sapped by the democratic tide which is slowly but surely flooding the country.' The war was also in some measure responsible for this changed attitude, for it revealed the value of the press to the Government for purposes of publicity. In this connection Mr. Lovett writes:

'Since the war we have seen journalists, European and Indian, knighted for their services to the state and to the public; we have also seen Indian journalists appointed Ministers of the Government, and what is more, they have been justified by their work. This triumph over the powers of darkness is something to be thankful for, but you will forgive a scarred veteran for saying that the waiting time was the hardest time of all.'

We commend this little book to all those interested in the history of the development of journalism in India.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

### HINDUSTHAN FILM BUREAU

AN INDIAN'S ENTERPRISE IN HOLLYWOOD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We take great pleasure in announcing the opening of the Hindusthan Film Bureau in Los Angeles. The special purpose of this bureau is to supply authentic technical and general information regarding India, her life, people, customs and manners to the large number of motion picture companies in Hollywood. It is needless to point out that with the increasing interest in India and her affairs such a service is necessary and invaluable.

It is our further aim to develop a keen and lively interest about the motion pictures made in India. We wish to develop this interest in the American public and particularly in Hollywood, the cinema-capital of the world. Motion pictures are now known, the world over, as a wonderful means of entertainment. They are being recognised as one of the most powerful educating factors. They also create bonds of friendship between distant nations and people. Hence we are intending the importing of the outstanding Indian films for an American showing. Our communications with most of the Indian motion picture companies are under way and we have already had several encouraging responses.

We wish to offer to the motion picture companies in India and the Indian public at large, information about motion pictures in Hollywood. We will be glad to answer questions regarding the making of motion pictures and supply information regarding the motion picture industry. We invite such inquiries through the columns of your paper.

We also invite the opinions of the motion picture public of India about the films shown in India, whether Indian, American or British particularly what type of motion pictures would the Indian public like to see coming from America. This will help us advise the motion picture producers in Hollywood accordingly.

We would be very much obliged by your kindly publishing this letter in your esteemed paper and asking your readers to give us their hearty co-operation.

Thanking you for your kindness.—Yours, etc.,

LAL CHAND MEHRA,
Director,
Hindusthan Film Bureau.
836, South Burlington Ave,
Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.

### DEPRESSED CLASS CHILDREN AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letters appearing in the local newspapers about the Depressed class children not being admitted in the Municipal Schools, I am directed by the G Ward Local Committee, appointed under Bye-law 7 (4) of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, to clear the misapprehension created in the minds of the public.

At the outset, I might say that the allegations are made without any foundation and appear to be insinuating.

On reading the account published in the papers, Mr. M. P. Khophar, a member of the Committee, and myself went to the Elphinstone Road Gujarati School, about which so much row has been made. On personal inquiries we are satisfied that too much row has been made, out of an insignificant incident. The Headmaster, as required under the rules, simply asked the boy to produce the leaving certificate of the last school attended by him. On producing the same the boy is admitted and is freely mixing up with the other boys.

We doubt whether the correspondents have even cared to inquire into the facts or have simply based their information on hearsay.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. DHURU,
Chairman,
"G" Ward Local Committee.
Dadar, Nov. 8.

### GUJARAT COLLEGE AND AHMEDABAD YOUTH LEAGUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Principal of the Gujarat College has addressed a letter to the guardians of the students of the F. Y. A. class who absented themselves from attendance at the College on 12th October inquiring whether they were aware of the fact of their wards not attending the examination that was held on that day. They are further informed that their wards will be examined on 21st November in the paper from which they absented themselves and for not confirming to the College discipline each one will have to pay a fine of Rs. 3. The Ahmedabad Youth League believes that this fine is absolutely unwarranted because in the past no such fine has been inflicted upon the students for absenting themselves from the terminal examination and no such previous notice was given to that effect and there is no standing rule which can compel the students to appear in all the papers set at the terminal examination. The Youth League hereby requests guardians as well as the students to muster strong and take concerted action at a meeting which the League proposes to convey on Monday, the 12th November, in the Premabhai Hall at 5-30 p.m. So long as the result of the deliberations of the meeting is not known the guardians and the students are advised not to pay the fine as that may act detrimentally to the step the guardians and students may decide upon taking. Such guardians and students as may not be in a position to attend the meeting will do well to send their opinions in writing to the President of the Ahmedabad Youth League.—Yours etc.,

DR. HARIPRASAD DESAI,
President,
Ahmedabad, Youth League.
Ahmedabad, Nov. 9.

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